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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT factbook details statewide trends in the well-being of Wyoming's children. Following an overview of key indicators, the factbook documents state trends for 36 indicators: (1) child and youth population; (2) births; (3) unintended pregnancy; (4) low birth weight babies; (5) early prenatal care; (6) immunizations; (7) chronic disease; (8) early identification, diagnosis, and intervention; (9) injury; (10) family violence; (11) infant deaths; (12) child deaths; (13) babies born to unmarried mothers of all ages; (14) births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy; (15) alcohol and illegal drug use during pregnancy; (16) teen births; (17) sexually transmitted diseases; (18) adolescent tobacco use; (19) adolescent drug and alcohol use; (20) children affected by divorce; (21) juvenile crime arrests; (22) teen violent deaths; (23) teen motor vehicle related deaths; (24) teen suicides; (25) child and adolescent nutrition and obesity; (26) education; (27) average daily membership in schools; (28) drop out incidences; (29) infants, toddlers, and preschoolers with developmental disabilities; (30) licensed child care facilities; (31) Head Start; (32) STARS (a system that tracks licensed child care providers); (33) poverty; (34) welfare reform; (35) "Kid Care" (state children's health insurance program); and (36) children with asthma. The factbook continues with a section on state and county profiles addressing selected demographic, education, child health, and well-being indicators for the period 1990-1999. The data indicate declining trends in low birth weight babies, child and youth population, births, and juvenile arrests for all crime types.

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Increasing trends are noted for the percent of babies born to single mothers, teen suicide, drop out rate, percent of children in single parent households, teen birth rate, and juvenile arrests for violent crime. The factbook concludes with information on advocacy opportunities. (SD)

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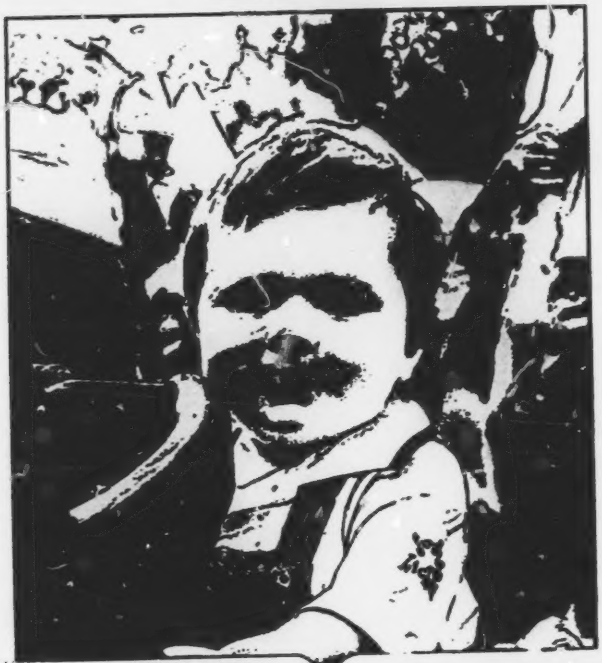
WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2001



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A County-by-County Factbook

WY kids count

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Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

About the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is a statewide nonprofit organization whose mission is to provide advocacy, leadership and education that will improve and promote the well being of Wyoming children and families. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is concerned about issues such as parenting, family support, education, child care, children with disabilities and special needs, maternal and child health, children in poverty, teen pregnancy, teen violence and suicide and child abuse and neglect.

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is involved in public awareness and active advocacy, KIDS COUNT, the "Leading for Children and Families" newsletter, Early Childhood Career Development, Wyoming STARS (Statewide Training and Resource System), the Early Childhood Clearinghouse and community forums. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance receives funding and support from the following foundations and grantors demonstrating commitment to the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance agenda:

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

A private charitable organization dedicated to improving the lives of disadvantaged children and youth. The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides the National KIDS COUNT Data Book. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is the local affiliate of the Annie E. Casey Foundation partnering in efforts for Wyoming's children and families. Visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation website at www.aecf.org.

The Wyoming Community Foundation

The Wyoming Community Foundation is a publicly supported, non-governmental organization directed by a board of private citizens. The Wyoming Community Foundation administers individual funds contributed or bequeathed by individuals, families, corporations, nonprofit organizations and other sources. Additional information about the Wyoming Community Foundation is available at (307) 721-8300 or at www.wycf.org.

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- Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005
- Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999
- Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General
- The State of America's Children 2001
- State of Wyoming, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation
- Wyoming Department of Education
- Child Development Services of Wyoming
- Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities
- Wyoming Department of Family Services
- Wyoming Head Start
- Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- The Poverty Despite Work Handbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
- Wyoming Kid Care

From the Executive Director

The WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook is the most comprehensive collection of data regarding children in Wyoming. The information in this year's Factbook span every stage of a child's life from conception through adolescence, and represent every context of a child's development from health to education to economic conditions.

As you'll see throughout this resource, we have strengths and weaknesses regarding children. It's paramount to not declare the strengths victories which we have corrected are now complete, just as we don't throw up our hands in defeat on the weaknesses.

We need to learn from our successes so that we can continue to improve all aspects of life for our children. They deserve the best we can provide, not just what is easiest or least expensive.

Throughout the 2001 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook, you'll find pictures of children. These pictures of our youngest citizens are there to be a constant reminder that every number and statistic found in this resource represent a real child in Wyoming.

As you learn more about the status of children in our state, both good and bad, remember that these are the children we are leaving the state to. They are our future business leaders, teachers, governors, another Vice President and maybe even a President.

Wy hope that the WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook will give you a complete picture of the state of our children in Wyoming. The data presented here is of importance in designing public policy and shaping public education that will create an environment in which children can grow and flourish in Wyoming.

The future of our state is in the hands of our children, but our children's future is in our hands. Guide them wisely and they will lead successfully.

Kathy Emmons
Executive Director

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Key Indicators: A Snap Shot

Declining Trends:

- Low Birth Weight Babies—down slightly from 1998 by .6 percent; however, since 1990, low birth weight babies have increased from 7.4 percent up to the current level of 8.3 percent.

- Child and Youth Population—down by 4 percent since 1990.

- Births—1999 displayed the lowest number of births since 1973. The crude birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population) is 12.8 and is the lowest in Wyoming's recorded state history.

- Juvenile Arrests for all Crime Types—down in 2000 by -10.5 percent.

Key Indicators: A Snap Shot

Increasing Trends:

- Percent of Babies Born to Single Mothers—Fremont County in 1999 reported 45.3 percent of all births were to single mothers while Natrona County reported 37.8 percent of babies born were to single mothers in 1999. Both of these counties show enormous increases since 1990 as does the state.

- Teen Suicide—In 1999, there was an 86 percent increase in teen suicide since 1998.

- Drop Out Rate—The drop out rate increased during school year 1999-2000. Natrona County reported a drop out rate of 10.24 percent for school year 1999-2000 for grades 9 through 12. This rate far exceeds the state average of 5.69 percent.

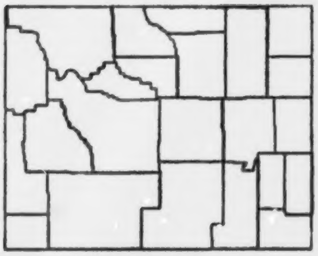
- Percent of Children in Single Parent Households—In 2000, 32 percent of children under the age of 19 lived in single parent households.

- Teen Birth Rate—The teen birth rate for teens ages 15-17 increased to 22 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 in 1999. This is an increase over 1998 when the rate was 19 per 1,000 females ages 15-17.

- Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime—Juvenile arrests for violent crime increased in 2000 by 12.4 percent.

State Indicators

Child and Youth Population



Definition

The number of children living in Wyoming that are under the age of 19.

Wyoming

In 2000, there were 137,130 children under the age of 19 in Wyoming.

Since 1990, the child population has declined statewide by 4 percent. Around the state, this trend varies significantly by county.

For example, Teton County has experienced a 32.5 percent increase while Carbon and Sweetwater Counties have seen a decline of 22.1 percent and 16.6 percent respectively.

The gender, race and ethnicity of Wyoming's children are as follows: 51 percent of Wyoming's children are male, 49 percent of Wyoming's children are female, 89 percent of Wyoming's children are White, 1 percent are Black, 3 percent are American Indian, 9 percent are Hispanic and 9 percent are all other races.

The following charts and tables show in greater detail the trends and demographics of the child population.

Also, each county's population data are found in the County Profiles of this report.

Nationally

Currently there are 72,293,812 children under the age of 18 living in the United States according to the National 2001 Kids Count Data Book.

There are 44,027,087 children that are White (61 percent), 10,610,264 Black children (15 percent), 12,342,259 Hispanic children (17 percent), 2,529,773 (3 percent) of Asian or Pacific Islander children, 685,911 Native American/Alaskan Native children (1 percent) and 2,098,518 children that are more than one race or are some other race (3.5 percent).

Most Important Changes

- ◆ The national child and youth population has increased 12,352,812 in one year.
- ◆ Teton County experienced the greatest positive percent change in children from birth to 18 at 32.5 percent.
- ◆ Carbon County experienced the greatest negitive percent change in children from birth to 18 at -22.1 percent.

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming has the lowest child and youth population in the entire country.

However, Washington D.C. has 114,992 children under the age of 18.

Last year, the National Kids Count Data Book reported 63,941,000 children under the age of 18 living in the United States.

Our child population has increased 12,352,812 in one year.

In 1999, there were 70.2 million children under age 18 in the United States. This number is expected to increase to 77.2 million by 2020.

In 1998, this same publication reported 69,527,900 children under the age of 18.

The 1998 Data Book also projected growth to 71,693,900 by 2005. This projection has already been exceed a full four years ahead of schedule.

The total number of children under age 18 has increased by 48 percent since 1950.

Most of that increase occurred during the "baby boom" years of the 1950s and early 1960s, when record numbers of children were born in these prosperous post-World War II years.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the number of children initially declined and then grew slowly.

Beginning in 1990, the rate of growth in the number of children increased, although not as rapidly as during the baby boom after the war.

These trends gave rise to the terms "baby bust," "birth dearth" and "echo baby boom."

In 1999, there were approximately equal numbers of children—between 23 and 24 million—in each age group 0-5, 6-11 and 12-17 years of age.

In 1950 and 1960, there were more children under age 6 than there were ages 6-11 or 12-17, reflecting the large number of babies being born during these postwar years.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census expects that the number of children will continue to rise over the next several decades, projecting a population of 77.6 million children age 18 and under by the year 2020.

As recently as 1980, nearly three-quarters of all children in this country were non-Hispanic Whites.

This proportion diminished to 65 percent in 1998 and is expected to continue a steady downward trend so that by the year 2020, non-Hispanic Whites will constitute just over one-half (55 percent) of the U.S. child population.

In 1999, children under the age 18 made up 26 percent of the population, down from 36 percent in 1960 at the end of the baby boom.

Projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census predict that this proportion will drop further—to 24 percent—by the year 2010 and will remain at that level through 2020.

In contrast, the proportion of the population ages 65 and older has increased from 8 percent in 1950 to 13 percent in 1999.

That percentage is projected to increase to 17 percent by the year 2020.

Sources of Data

2001 National Kids Count Data Book

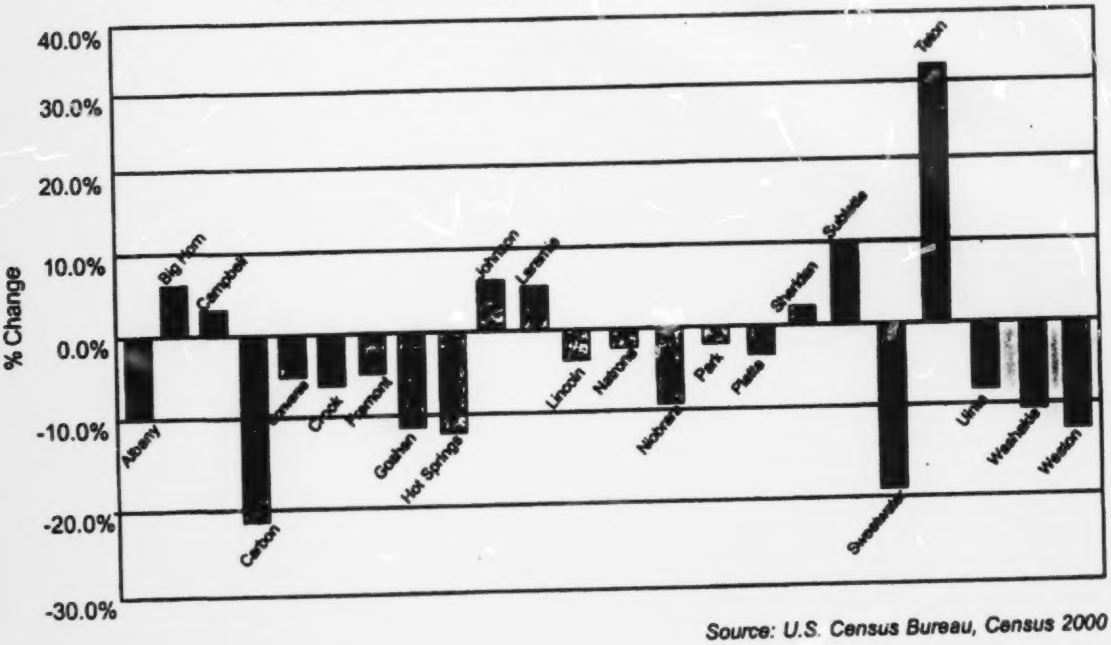
Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2000

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population of Ages 0 to 18 Years
Percent Change 1990 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population of Ages 0 to 18 Years Percent Change 1990 to 2000, Continued

	Percent Change
Albany	-10.9%
Big Horn	4.7%
Campbell	1.0%
Carbon	-22.1%
Converse	-5.5%
Crook	-6.2%
Fremont	-5.2%
Goshen	-11.5%
Hot Springs	-12.7%
Johnson	4.9%
Laramie	3.5%
Lincoln	-5.1%
Natrona	-1.8%
Niobrara	-9.0%
Park	-2.3%
Platte	-2.9%
Sheridan	1.9%
Sublette	10.1%
Sweetwater	-16.6%
Teton	32.5%
Uinta	-8.8%
Washakie	-10.4%
Weston	-14.4%
Total	-3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau , Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population by Age by County 2000

	Ages										
	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albany	343	323	332	316	316	326	285	333	302	329	332
Big Horn	161	152	162	146	160	174	173	158	181	210	186
Campbell	475	513	528	470	498	508	547	534	559	609	570
Carbon	173	188	173	183	179	183	187	187	202	197	211
Converse	154	135	136	168	177	177	149	192	192	205	191
Crook	61	65	53	58	69	67	78	76	89	83	85
Fremont	474	495	466	448	460	467	514	501	547	580	511
Goshen	145	145	139	148	149	120	180	127	186	184	193
Hot Springs	48	58	44	37	48	38	46	57	51	71	61
Johnson	65	80	66	81	74	84	88	98	97	101	107
Laramie	1,078	1,100	1,075	1,078	1,053	1,133	1,145	1,251	1,196	1,201	1,210
Lincoln	206	205	195	188	194	202	237	234	246	277	228
Natrona	808	897	825	888	884	894	927	898	957	955	1,068
Niobrara	14	22	23	34	22	20	22	37	29	34	35
Park	271	269	309	290	287	274	287	315	353	361	352
Platte	99	95	79	93	88	121	99	128	126	117	154
Sheridan	298	257	289	301	262	286	328	366	324	338	361
Sublette	66	68	59	78	77	60	94	79	84	80	89
Sweetwater	524	548	500	513	495	485	575	559	612	611	569
Teton	208	177	190	193	173	201	177	184	199	204	221
Uinta	309	328	314	310	360	306	345	322	321	351	403
Washakie	92	104	100	97	95	105	94	109	135	131	155
Weston	58	79	70	78	63	55	77	77	72	76	89
Wyoming	6,130	6,304	6,127	6,196	6,173	6,286	6,654	6,822	7,060	7,305	7,381

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population by Age by County 2000. Continued

	Ages								Total Under 18	Total Population	Median Age
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Albany	299	313	334	336	349	351	375	845	6,739	32,014	26.7
Big Horn	177	220	203	196	185	230	213	202	3,489	11,461	38.7
Campbell	585	631	645	674	733	708	669	573	11,029	33,698	32.2
Carbon	198	213	233	250	259	271	285	250	4,022	15,639	38.9
Converse	185	201	227	231	226	225	259	189	3,619	12,052	37.5
Crook	99	91	119	111	126	114	137	93	1,674	5,887	40.2
Fremont	602	561	629	680	618	636	638	597	10,424	35,804	37.7
Goshen	176	186	185	190	205	190	185	228	3,262	12,538	40
Hot Springs	67	69	70	84	74	73	70	76	1,152	4,882	44.2
Johnson	101	95	91	118	110	112	144	100	1,812	7,075	43
Laramie	1,198	1,190	1,215	1,244	1,259	1,233	1,164	1,112	22,135	81,607	35.3
Lincoln	285	276	298	284	309	302	335	269	4,771	14,573	36.8
Natrona	970	1,001	1,023	1,035	1,130	1,032	1.108	1,116	18,416	66,533	36.4
Niobrara	35	32	36	35	40	35	39	33	577	2,407	42.8
Park	374	401	417	402	469	413	458	450	6,752	25,786	39.8
Platte	129	145	145	133	162	160	160	139	2,372	8,807	41.2
Sheridan	359	386	382	429	495	477	474	401	6,813	26,560	40.6
Sublette	109	94	98	99	93	101	98	63	1,589	5,920	39.8
Sweetwater	601	639	699	698	702	745	794	687	11,556	37,613	34.2
Teton	227	207	208	216	209	236	202	181	3,813	18,251	35
Uinta	360	411	399	426	425	469	446	398	7,003	19,742	31.4
Washakie	122	133	135	157	155	191	148	123	2,381	8,289	39.4
Weston	108	90	121	103	124	127	131	132	1,730	6,844	40.7
Wyoming	7,367	7,585	7,912	8,131	8,457	8,441	8,532	8,257	137,130	493,782	36.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Male Population by Age by County 2000

	Ages										
	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albany	175	168	180	173	166	154	144	175	153	178	178
Big Horn	77	72	78	76	84	86	90	78	102	117	98
Campbell	260	281	293	232	257	272	269	283	260	321	288
Carbon	102	101	57	97	94	94	109	94	106	101	123
Converse	86	70	73	79	106	92	80	106	106	102	87
Crook	26	34	30	23	36	32	42	46	45	44	50
Fremont	246	264	220	232	235	241	243	256	297	305	261
Goshen	80	76	75	69	78	67	98	72	93	108	92
Hot Springs	24	27	16	18	20	18	25	32	29	37	24
Johnson	29	42	30	41	41	37	47	47	51	54	57
Laramie	590	557	529	551	531	549	610	636	595	611	625
Lincoln	107	97	95	80	114	95	117	125	142	161	111
Natrona	390	490	431	462	445	440	476	472	495	477	542
Niobrara	8	16	8	18	10	14	8	24	13	22	22
Park	153	123	151	155	139	131	145	153	170	188	198
Platte	59	43	45	38	43	55	48	65	69	64	81
Sheridan	148	125	138	153	130	158	176	188	162	171	199
Sublette	25	41	32	37	37	28	50	37	43	44	49
Sweetwater	278	282	244	259	247	250	312	283	309	306	283
Teton	95	102	98	102	100	103	83	93	107	99	120
Uinta	175	166	168	143	193	162	178	180	162	174	214
Washakie	53	49	42	45	50	[illegible]3	46	60	61	58	76
Weston	25	44	34	40	36	29	44	30	31	46	37
Wyoming	3,211	3,270	3,097	3,123	3,192	3,160	3,440	3,535	3,601	3,788	3,815

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Male Population by Age by County 2000, Continued

	Ages								Total Under 18	Total Population	Median Age
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Albany	165	157	179	177	166	183	191	432	3,494	16,529	25.8
Big Horn	94	129	100	102	101	111	114	110	1,819	5,735	37.4
Campbell	294	344	330	377	392	358	340	278	5,729	17,308	31.6
Carbon	96	101	122	116	123	140	145	137	2,088	8,376	38.4
Converse	97	98	113	115	111	118	137	98	1,874	6,007	37
Crook	59	44	56	56	55	58	71	50	857	2,979	40.2
Fremont	307	301	323	355	301	357	311	296	5,351	17,740	36.8
Goshen	94	98	95	106	99	107	98	107	1,712	6,234	38.7
Hot Springs	33	40	34	51	43	40	36	40	587	2,348	43.4
Johnson	53	46	46	70	59	57	66	53	926	3,476	42.1
Laramie	628	589	604	625	615	621	614	624	11,313	40,989	34
Lincoln	140	132	143	146	150	153	185	149	2,442	7,360	36.7
Natrona	496	547	536	515	595	537	543	561	9,450	32,872	35.4
Niobrara	18	18	20	20	21	13	25	18	316	1,174	42.2
Park	208	200	198	199	221	208	226	235	3,401	12,562	39.3
Platte	73	66	66	72	83	70	77	75	1,192	4,346	41
Sheridan	191	178	175	224	253	231	241	209	3,450	13,001	40
Sublette	54	51	50	46	52	56	46	34	812	3,023	39.8
Sweetwater	309	313	355	352	391	394	413	371	5,951	19,026	34.3
Teton	111	107	122	97	126	126	107	98	1,996	9,733	34
Uinta	192	205	208	225	236	252	242	226	3,701	10,054	30.5
Washakie	64	76	74	88	86	116	76	67	1,240	4,132	38.6
Weston	60	41	56	52	65	58	75	64	867	3,373	40.1
Wyoming	3,836	3,890	4,005	4,186	4,344	4,364	4,379	4,332	70,568	248,374	35.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Female Population by Age by County 2000

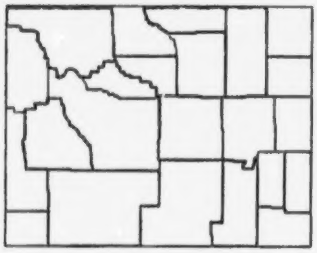
	Ages										
	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albany	168	155	152	143	150	172	141	158	149	151	154
Big Horn	84	80	84	70	76	88	83	80	79	83	88
Campbell	215	232	235	238	241	236	278	251	299	288	282
Carbon	71	87	86	86	85	89	78	93	96	96	88
Converse	68	65	63	89	71	85	69	86	86	103	104
Crook	35	31	23	35	33	35	36	30	44	39	35
Fremont	228	231	246	216	225	226	271	245	250	275	250
Goshen	65	70	64	79	71	53	82	55	93	76	101
Hot Springs	24	31	28	19	28	20	21	25	22	34	37
Johnson	36	38	36	40	33	47	41	51	46	47	50
Laramie	488	543	546	527	522	584	535	615	601	590	585
Lincoln	99	108	100	108	80	107	120	109	104	116	117
Natrona	418	407	394	426	439	454	451	426	462	478	526
Niobrara	6	6	15	16	12	6	14	13	16	12	13
Park	118	146	158	135	148	143	142	162	183	173	154
Platte	40	52	34	55	45	66	51	63	57	53	73
Sheridan	150	132	151	148	132	128	152	178	162	167	162
Sublette	41	27	27	41	40	32	44	42	41	36	40
Sweetwater	246	266	256	254	248	235	263	276	303	305	286
Teton	113	75	92	91	73	98	94	91	92	105	101
Uinta	134	162	146	167	167	144	167	142	159	177	189
Washakie	39	55	58	52	45	52	48	49	74	73	79
Weston	33	35	36	38	27	26	33	47	41	30	52
Wyoming	2,919	3,034	3,030	3,073	2,991	3,126	3,214	3,287	3,459	3,517	3,566

Wyoming Female Population by Age by County 2000, Continued

	Ages								Total Under 18	Total Population	Median Age
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Albany	134	156	155	159	183	168	184	413	3,245	15,485	28
Big Horn	83	91	103	94	84	119	99	92	1,670	5,726	39.8
Campbell	291	287	315	297	341	350	329	295	5,300	16,390	32.8
Carbon	102	112	111	134	136	131	140	113	1,934	7,263	39.4
Converse	88	103	114	116	115	107	122	91	1,745	6,045	37.9
Crook	40	47	63	55	71	56	66	43	817	2,908	40.2
Fremont	295	260	306	325	317	279	327	301	5,073	18,064	38.5
Goshen	82	88	90	84	106	83	87	121	1,550	6,304	41.3
Hot Springs	34	29	36	33	31	43	34	36	565	2,534	45.1
Johnson	48	49	45	48	51	55	78	47	886	3,599	43.8
Laramie	570	592	611	619	644	612	550	488	10,822	40,621	36.5
Lincoln	146	144	155	138	159	149	150	120	2,329	7,213	37
Natrona	474	454	487	520	535	495	565	555	8,966	33,661	37.3
Niobrara	17	14	16	15	19	22	14	15	261	1,233	43.4
Park	168	201	219	203	248	205	232	215	3,351	13,224	40.3
Platte	56	79	79	61	79	90	83	64	1,180	4,461	41.3
Sheridan	168	208	207	205	242	246	233	192	3,363	13,559	41
Sublette	55	43	48	53	41	45	52	29	777	2,897	39.7
Sweetwater	292	326	344	346	311	351	381	316	5,605	18,587	34.2
Teton	116	100	86	119	83	110	95	83	1,817	8,518	35.8
Uinta	168	206	191	201	189	217	204	172	3,302	9,688	32.2
Washakie	58	27	61	69	69	75	72	56	1,141	4,157	40.2
Weston	48	49	65	51	59	69	56	68	863	3,271	41.1
Wyoming	3,531	3,695	3,907	3,945	4,113	4,077	4,153	3,925	68,562	245,408	37.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Births



Definition

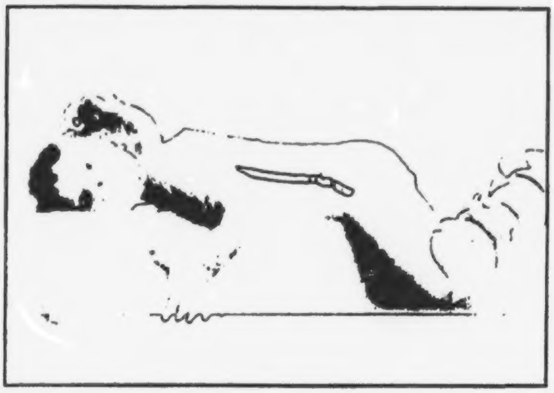
Number of live births. Data are reported by place of residence and not place of birth.

Wyoming

There were 6,122 births to Wyoming residents during 1999, a decrease of 12 percent from the number of births recorded in 1990 and the lowest number of births recorded since 1973. Wyoming's fertility rate in 1999 was 60.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years of age. The comparable fertility rate for the U.S. is 65.8 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. Wyoming's fertility rate was 7.7 percent below the national rate in 1999.

Nationally

In 1999, there were nearly 4 million births in the United States. Twenty-seven percent of the births were to women ages 25 to 29, 25 percent were to women 20 to 24 and 23 percent were to women 30 to 34 years of age. The percentage of births occurring to older women (those 30 and older) has increased since the mid-1980s. In 1980, 20 percent of all births were to women ages 30 and older. In 1999, the proportion of all births to women age 30 and older had increased to 36 percent. About 60 percent of all births were to White non-Hispanic women, 15 percent to Black women and 19 percent to women of Hispanic origin. Most births are to women who have at least a high school degree. In 1998, 22 percent of births were to women who had less than a high school education, 33 percent were to high school graduates and 46 percent were to women with one or more years of higher education.



Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2000

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Most Important Changes

- In 1999, there were 6,122 births in Wyoming. This is 126 fewer births than in 1998.
- Laramie County has had the highest number of births since 1990 with Natrona County not far behind.
- Niobrara had the fewest number of births with Hot Springs County next in line.

Births

Births and Rates per 1,000 by County of Residence
Wyoming, 1995-1999

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Albany	391	12.7	396	12.9	387	13	355	12.1	352	12.1
Big Horn	151	13.6	152	13.6	150	13.5	145	12.8	148	13.2
Campbell	435	13.8	426	13.3	466	14.5	479	14.8	489	14.3
Carbon	190	11.8	189	11.9	155	9.9	187	12	151	9.8
Converse	167	14	147	12.1	156	12.7	134	10.9	160	12.9
Crook	70	12.4	72	12.5	50	8.6	62	10.7	59	10.2
Fremont	461	12.9	460	12.8	487	13.5	505	14	481	13.3
Goshen	142	11.2	148	11.6	155	12	154	12	135	10.7
Hot Springs	47	10.2	36	7.8	44	9.4	51	11	48	10.7
Johnson	80	12.1	73	10.9	75	11.1	53	7.8	64	9.3
Laramie	1,134	14.5	1,161	14.7	1,177	15	1,111	14.1	1,106	14
Lincoln	188	13.6	198	14.2	184	13.3	174	12.6	189	13.5
Natrona	898	14.1	887	13.9	845	13.3	833	13.2	846	13.4
Niobrara	23	8.8	36	13.6	26	9.8	25	9.3	25	9.3
Park	281	11.1	277	10.9	310	12.1	309	12	260	10.2
Platte	84	10.1	86	10.2	97	11.3	94	10.9	99	11.5
Sheridan	259	10.4	276	11	285	11.3	261	10.4	275	11
Sublette	74	13.5	55	9.9	65	11.5	57	9.9	65	11.2
Sweetwater	522	12.8	522	13	555	14	587	14.8	543	13.8
Teton	173	13	164	12.1	187	13.5	162	11.4	190	13.1
Uinta	331	16.4	338	16.7	146	17.1	325	15.9	294	14.5
Washakie	96	11.2	97	11.3	103	11.9	100	11.5	102	11.9
Weston	57	8.7	83	12.6	64	9.8	77	11.8	60	9.4
Yellowstone NP	7	0	7	0	3	0	8	0	1	0
Wyoming	6,261	13.1	6,286	13.1	6,372	13.3	6,248	13	6,122	12.8
U.S. Rate	0	14.8	0	14.7	0	14.5	0	14.6	0	14.5

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births

Births by Gender, Race of Mother, Origin of Mother and County of Residence
Wyoming, 1999

	Total	Gender		Race of Mother					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Am. Indian	Other	Unknown	Hispanic Origin
Albany	352	184	168	339	5	0	7	1	42
Big Horn	148	78	70	145	0	2	1	0	11
Campbell	469	244	225	454	0	11	4	0	11
Carbon	151	91	60	144	0	6	1	0	35
Converse	160	90	70	157	0	2	1	0	11
Crook	59	26	33	58	0	0	1	0	0
Fremont	481	248	233	305	0	172	3	1	18
Goshen	135	67	68	131	0	3	0	1	19
Hot Springs	48	27	21	46	0	1	0	1	1
Johnson	64	36	28	63	0	1	0	0	0
Laramie	1,106	593	513	1,031	45	16	13	1	139
Lincoln	189	93	96	183	0	4	2	0	11
Natrona	846	426	420	811	9	23	3	0	55
Niobrara	25	19	6	25	0	0	0	0	2
Park	260	135	125	258	0	2	0	0	18
Platte	99	50	49	98	0	1	0	0	6
Sheridan	275	131	144	264	0	6	5	0	10
Sublette	65	34	31	63	0	2	0	0	0
Sweetwater	543	283	260	525	9	5	4	0	64
Teton	190	89	101	186	0	1	3	0	29
Uinta	294	152	142	288	0	4	0	2	25
Washakie	102	58	44	100	0	0	2	0	22
Weston	60	28	32	56	0	4	0	0	3
Yellowstone NP	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,122	3,182	2,940	5,731	68	266	50	7	532

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births

Births by Live Birth Order by County of Residence
Wyoming, 1999

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th and Over	Unknown
Albany	352	162	122	39	18	6	5	0
Big Horn	148	44	42	38	14	6	4	0
Campbell	469	176	160	77	34	9	13	0
Carbon	151	74	33	29	9	5	1	0
Converse	160	62	52	32	7	5	2	0
Crook	59	24	15	12	4	1	3	0
Fremont	481	180	137	87	37	18	22	0
Goshen	135	54	40	23	14	0	4	0
Hot Springs	48	19	16	8	5	0	0	0
Johnson	64	27	19	12	3	3	0	0
Laramie	1,106	466	349	175	72	27	17	0
Lincoln	189	59	54	37	21	13	4	1
Natrona	846	333	291	142	51	17	12	0
Niobrara	25	9	8	6	2	0	0	0
Park	260	92	98	38	21	7	4	0
Platte	99	42	33	16	5	3	0	0
Sheridan	275	120	90	46	9	5	5	0
Sublette	65	28	23	7	6	1	0	0
Sweetwater	543	229	168	100	33	7	6	0
Teton	190	97	64	15	11	3	0	0
Uinta	294	97	96	62	19	14	4	2
Washakie	102	50	27	17	5	3	0	0
Weston	60	22	16	16	4	1	1	0
Yellowstone NP	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,122	2,466	1,954	1,034	404	154	107	3

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births

Births by Method of Delivery
by County of Residence
Wyoming, 1999

	Total	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not Stated
		Total	VBAC*	Total	Primary	Repeat	
Albany	352	281	12	71	49	22	0
Big Horn	148	129	3	19	9	10	0
Campbell	469	374	13	95	60	35	0
Carbon	151	111	1	40	28	12	0
Converse	160	127	4	33	23	10	0
Crook	59	52	3	7	3	4	0
Fremont	481	375	19	106	60	46	0
Goshen	135	108	2	27	16	11	0
Hot Springs	48	28	0	20	12	8	0
Johnson	64	47	1	17	11	6	0
Laramie	1,106	909	34	197	136	61	0
Lincoln	189	160	6	29	18	11	0
Natrona	846	688	13	158	99	59	0
Niobrara	25	19	1	6	5	1	0
Park	260	208	4	52	28	24	0
Platte	99	79	1	20	12	8	0
Sheridan	275	210	4	65	46	19	0
Sublette	65	53	0	12	8	4	0
Sweetwater	543	474	20	68	41	27	1
Teton	190	141	4	49	30	19	0
Uinta	294	225	7	69	30	39	0
Washakie	102	68	4	34	26	8	0
Weston	60	43	3	19	11	6	0
Yellowstone NP	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,122	4,910	160	1,211	761	450	1

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

* Vaginal birth after a previous cesarean section.

Births

Breastfeeding Facts

OBSERVATIONS

◆ In 1999, 79 percent of Wyoming women surveyed by Ross Pharmaceutical (which does an annual survey of breastfeeding rates) reported breastfeeding at hospital discharge, compared to 67.2 percent nationally. Of Wyoming WIC (Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program) women surveyed, 71.4 percent reported breastfeeding at hospital discharge, compared to 56 percent nationally.

◆ In 1999, 30.4 percent of Wyoming women surveyed by Ross Pharmaceutical survey reported breastfeeding at six months, compared to 30.7 percent nationally. Of Wyoming WIC women surveyed, 19.3 percent reported breastfeeding at six months, compared to 19.9 percent nationally.

◆ The Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of mothers breastfeeding their babies in the early postpartum to at least 50 percent at 6 months old, and at least 25 percent at 1 year.

◆ Data on disparities are not currently available for Wyoming women. Nationally, the highest rates of breastfeeding in 1999 occured among mothers that were White or Hispanic, college educated, over 30 years of age, did not participate in the WIC program and lived in the Mountain or Pacific regions of the United States.

◆ The largest increases in the initiation of breastfeeding between 1990 and 1999 occurred among mothers who have been historically less likely to breastfeed: women who are Black, receiving WIC benefits, less educated, younger in age and living in the South Atlantic region of the country.

◆ Counties were asked in the MCH Systems Enhancement Survey to rate the adequacy of their breastfeeding networks. Forty-four percent of counties responding reported they had a breastfeeding support network but it was inadequate. Nine percent reported no breastfeeding support network and 39 percent reported their network was adequate. One county rated their network between adequate and inadequate.

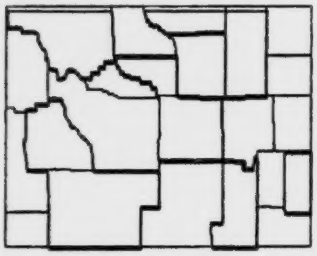
SERIOUSNESS

◆ The benefits of breastfeeding include decreased new cases or severity of diarrhea, respiratory infections and ear infections, among others and reduced cost to the family. In addition, breastfeeding has been shown to improve maternal health, with demonstrated effects, including reduction in postpartum bleeding, earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight, reduced risk of pre-menopausal breast cancer and reduced risk of osteoporosis, continuing long after the postpartum period. In general, the American Academy of Pediatrics considers breastfeeding to be the ideal method of feeding and nurturing infants.

◆ A DHHS (Department of Health and Human Services) technical bulletin on breastfeeding cites studies that have shown an association between breastfeeding and a reduced incidence of childhood lymphoma, diabetes and Crohn's disease.

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Unintended Pregnancy



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Definition

Pregnancies which were not planned or intended at the time of conception by the birth mother.

Wyoming

No comprehensive data are available in Wyoming on the overall population of unintended pregnancies, although there are some data available for specific populations.

Of the 1,016 deliveries to Wyoming Best Beginnings program clients, 778 or 77 percent reported their pregnancies were unintended (22 of the 23 counties reporting).

Approximately 88 percent of clients in Wyoming's Home Visiting for Pregnant and Parenting Families stated their pregnancies were unintended.

In 1998, 74 percent of pregnant clients at Wyoming's Title X family planning clinics reported that their current pregnancies were unintended. Younger women (less than age 20) had the highest rates. The Health People 2010 objective is to increase the percentage of pregnancies that are intended to 70 percent.

In 2000, 63 percent of pregnant clients at Wyoming's Title X and Non-Title X family planning clinics reported that their current pregnancies were unintended.

Women between the ages of 20 and 24 had the highest rates. No data are available in Wyoming on the precentage of unintended pregnancies resulting in live births.

Data from the 13 states in the Center for Disease Control's Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) reported a prevalence of unintended pregnancy for those giving birth ranged from 34 percent in Maine to 50 percent in Oklahoma and South Carolina.

PRAMS data reveal that women reporting an unintended pregnancy are more likely to be younger (less that age 20), have less than a high school education, be African American and receive Medicaid.

With an unintended pregnancy, a mother is less likely to seek prenatal care in the first trimester and more likely not to obtain prenatal care at all during her pregnancy.

She is less likely to breastfeed and more likely to expose the fetus to harmful substances, such as tobacco or alcohol.

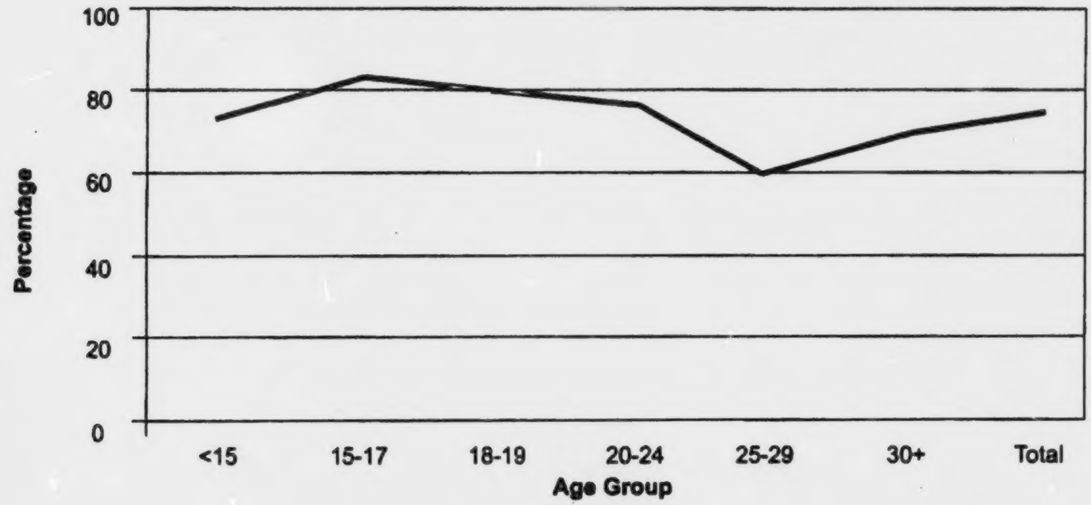
The child of such a pregnancy is at greater risk of low birth weight, dying in its first year, being abused and not receiving sufficient resources for healthy development. This is the first time this indicator has been included in this Factbook.

Most Important Changes

- Mothers who have unintended pregnancies are less likely to seek prenatal care, less likely to breastfeed and more likely to expose the fetus to tobacco or alcohol.
- The Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the precentage of intended pregnancies to 70 percent.

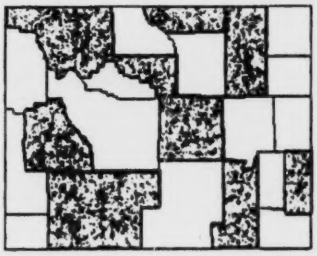
Unintended Pregnancy

Percentage of Pregnancies Unintended by Age
Wyoming Family Planning Clinincs, 1998



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Need 2001 through 2005

Low Birth Weight Babies



Definition

Low birth weight babies are infants born weighing less than five and one-half pounds or 2,500 grams.

Data are reported by place of mother's residence, and not place of infant's birth.

Rates are calculated by dividing the number of low birth weight babies by the number of total live births.

Wyoming

Wyoming continues to exceed the national average of low birth weight babies.

In 1999, 8.3 percent of Wyoming's babies were born at weights under five and one-half pounds.

This compares to 7.6 percent nationally.

The rate of low birth weight babies in Wyoming is alarming and has steadily increased over the years 1991 through 1997 with marginal declines in 1998 and 1999.

Low birth weight infants are at greater risk to experience long-term disabilities or to die during the first year of life than are babies of normal birth weight.

Prevention of low birth weight is dependent upon comprehensive preatal care, smoking cessation, adequate nutrition and adequate maternal weight gain.

Wyoming's percentage of very low birth weight, uner 1,500 grams, compares favorably to the national level.

In 1999, 62 very low weight infants were born, 1.01 percent of the total. The comparable national percentage was 1.45 percent.

Nationally

The percent of low birth weight babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Some of the risks faced by low birth weight babies have been captured in data linking information from birth and death certificates.

Although low birth weight babies were only 7.6 percent of all births in 1998, they accounted for 65 percent of infant deaths that year.

The risk of dying during the first year of life is more than 20 times higher for low birth weight babies (62 deaths per 1,000 births) than for babies of normal birth weight (3 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 298,208 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1998.

Low birth weight babies were 7.6 percent of all births in 1998, compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990.

This represents a 9 percent increase over the 1990 to 1998 period.

The rise in low birth weight babies is linked to an increase in twins and

Most Important Changes

- Over the past decade, Wyoming's percent of low birth rates has increased significantly.
- Wyoming is in a three-way tie for 32nd in very low weight birth.
- Uinta County holds the highest 10-year average for low birth weight babies at 10.7 percent.

Low Birth Weight Babies

triplets.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, "Two related trends have been associated with the rise in multiple births, especially higher-order multiples; older age at childbearing (women in their 30s are more likely than younger women to have a multiple birth, even without the use of fertility therapy), and the more widespread use of fertility-enhancing therapy (fertility drugs and techniques such as in vitro fertilization)."

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, multiple birth babies were nine times more likely to be of low birth weight than were single birth babies—57 percent versus 6 percent.

The number of twins and triplets increased from 96,695 (2.3 percent of all births) in 1990 to 117,589 (3.0 percent) in 1998.

The percent of all births that were low birth weight went from 7.0 percent in 1990 to 7.6 percent in 1998, but among single births the increase was much more modest (from 5.90 percent in 1990 to 6.05 percent in 1998).

Although slight declines are seen in the early 1980s, overall the percentage of all infants born at low birth weight has increased steadily since 1985, when 6.8 percent of infants were born at low birth weight, compared with 7.6 percent in 1998.

Low birth weight rates are substantially higher among Black infants than among other races and Hispanics.

The percentages of low birth weight infants among Whites, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics have remained within 1 percentage point of each other and have mostly hovered around 6 to 7 percent over the last two decades, compared to around 13 percent for Blacks.

For women in all age groups, there was a decline in the percentage of low birth weight births between 1970 and 1985. Since 1985, however, that percentage increased slightly across nearly all age groups. Women under age 15 consistently have the highest rates of low-weight births of any age group. For women in all other age groups, rates of low-weight births have generally stayed within 1.5 percentage points of their 1970 rate. Women between the ages of 25 and 29 consistently have the lowest rates of low birth weight babies. Babies born weighing less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds 4 ounces) are at particularly high risk of severe physical and developmental complications and death.

The percentage of infants born at very low birth weight has increased steadily since the early 1980s, by 25 percent overall since 1981. Between 1970 and 1989, 1.2 percent of all infants were classified as very low birth weight. The proportion then increased to 1.27 percent in 1990, and to 1.45 percent in 1998.

Sources of Data

2001 Kids Count Data Book

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2000

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming 2000 Factbook

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Low Birth Weight Babies

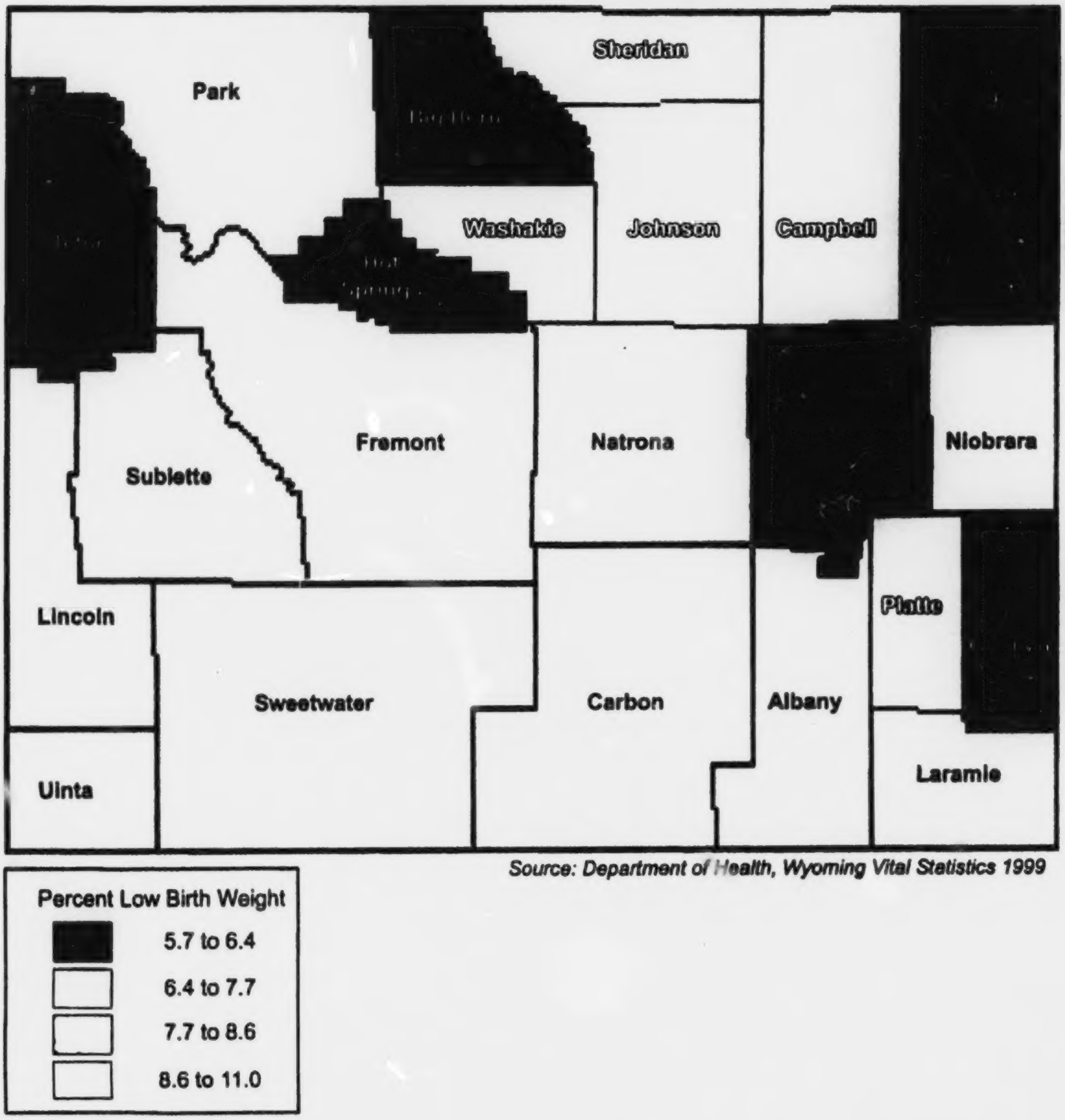
Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies of All Births by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Average 1990-1999
Albany	7.4%	9.5%	8.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	7.7%	9.5%
Big Horn	3.2%	6.5%	6.3%	2.6%	9.4%	4.6%	4.6%	6.7%	7.6%	6.1%	5.7%
Campbell	6.8%	8.5%	6.3%	8.0%	8.6%	7.6%	6.4%	8.6%	7.3%	6.2%	7.4%
Carbon	8.3%	9.4%	11.8%	6.5%	9.4%	7.9%	7.4%	11.0%	9.1%	8.6%	8.9%
Converse	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	9.9%	5.7%	12.0%	3.4%	3.8%	6.7%	4.4%	6.0%
Crook	9.0%	4.3%	9.6%	2.9%	1.4%	7.1%	2.8%	6.0%	6.5%	8.6%	5.6%
Fremont	7.7%	6.2%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	7.2%	9.3%	9.8%	7.3%
Goshen	7.5%	6.5%	2.1%	8.1%	5.6%	10.6%	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%	3.0%	5.9%
Hot Springs	14.6%	6.7%	5.3%	16.7%	9.5%%	8.5%	2.8%	4.5%	3.9%	10.4%	8.2%
Johnson	5.6%	1.5%	4.3%	4.6%	10.6%	3.8%	8.2%	8.0%	3.8%	9.4%	6.0%
Laramie	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	10.9%	7.3%	10.9%	11.8%	9.3%	9.6%	9.0%
Lincoln	5.5%	5.9%	3.2%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	9.5%	7.4%
Natrona	6.9%	8.1%	8.6%	6.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%	8.9%	7.9%
Niobrara	12.5%	8.0%	3.4%	8.0%	5.9%	4.3%	16.7%	7.7%	4.0%	4.0%	7.5%
Park	5.5%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	7.0%	2.8%	8.7%	9.4%	10.0%	11.2%	7.9%
Platte	7.5%	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	14.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%	5.3%	8.1%	6.8%
Sheridan	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	7.1%	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.7%	5.8%	6.2%
Sublette	5.6%	7.9%	7.3%	12.0%	12.8%	9.5%	7.3%	6.25%	12.3%	7.7%	8.9%
Sweetwater	7.5%	5.3%	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%	7.6%	10.4%	8.1%	8.0%
Teton	3.8%	4.1%	8.0%	6.8%	8.3%	4.0%	6.7%	7.5%	10.5%	7.9%	6.8%
Uinta	13.6%	8.5%	9.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	10.9%	13.0%	11.4%	10.2%	10.7%
Washakie	9.7%	7.6%	5.1%	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%	8.2%	4.9%	12.0%	5.9%	7.7%
Weston	9.0%	5.4%	1.4%	9.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.4%	7.8%	11.7%	8.0%
Wyoming	7.4%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%	8.3%	8.0%
U.S.	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%•	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%	7.3%

Source: WY KIDS COUNT In Wyoming 2000 Factbook and Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Low Birth Weight Babies

Percentage of Low Weight Births by County of Residence, 1995-1999


Park
Sheridan
Big Horn
Washakie
Johnson
Campbell
Hot Springs
Fremont
Natrona
Niobrara
Sublette
Lincoln
Sweetwater
Carbon
Albany
Platte
Laramie
Uinta
Percent Low Birth Weight
5.7 to 6.4
6.4 to 7.7
7.7 to 8.6
8.6 to 11.0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Low Birth Weight Babies

Weight at Birth by County of Residence
Wyoming, 1999

		Low Weight		Weight in Grams							
	Total	Number	Percent	Under 499	500-999	10001-499	1500-1999	2000-2499	2500-4499	4500+	Unknown
Albany	352	27	7.7	0	1	0	8	18	324	1	0
Big Horn	148	9	6.1	0	0	1	4	4	138	1	0
Campbell	469	29	6.2	1	3	1	8	16	437	3	0
Carbon	151	13	8.6	0	0	1	2	10	137	1	0
Converse	160	7	4.4	1	0	2	1	3	148	5	0
Crook	59	4	6.8	0	1	0	0	3	55	0	0
Fremont	481	47	9.8	1	1	1	6	38	430	4	0
Goshen	135	4	3.0	0	0	1	0	3	127	4	0
Hot Springs	48	5	10.4	0	0	0	1	4	43	0	0
Johnson	64	6	9.4	0	0	2	1	3	57	1	0
Laramie	1,106	106	9.6	2	5	10	16	73	991	9	0
Lincoln	189	18	9.5	0	0	1	3	14	170	1	0
Natrona	846	75	8.9	1	4	3	8	59	764	7	0
Niobrara	25	1	4.0	0	0	0	0	1	23	1	0
Park	260	29	11.2	1	1	1	4	22	229	2	0
Platte	99	8	8.1	0	1	0	0	7	91	0	0
Sheridan	275	16	5.8	0	1	2	3	40	257	2	0
Sublette	65	5	7.7	0	0	0	1	4	60	0	0
Sweetwater	543	44	8.1	1	3	3	10	27	496	3	0
Teton	190	15	7.9	0	0	0	1	14	175	0	0
Uinta	294	30	10.2	1	0	1	6	22	262	1	1
Washakie	102	6	5.9	0	0	0	0	6	96	0	0
Weston	60	7	11.7	2	0	0	0	5	53	0	0
Yellowstone NP	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	6,122	511	8.3	11	21	30	83	366	5,564	46	1

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low Weight Births by Age of Mother and County of Residence Wyoming, 1999

		Age of Mother										
			15-19									
	Total	<15	Total	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Not Stated
Albany	27	0	2	0	2	6	13	4	2	0	0	0
Big Horn	9	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0
Campbell	29	0	3	0	3	8	9	5	3	1	0	0
Carbon	13	0	5	2	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Converse	7	0	3	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Crook	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fremont	47	0	10	4	6	21	9	5	1	1	0	0
Goshen	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hot Springs	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Johnson	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Laramie	106	0	23	9	14	33	31	11	4	4	0	0
Lincoln	18	0	3	1	2	5	4	2	2	2	0	0
Natrona	75	0	15	5	10	22	20	13	4	1	0	0
Niobrara	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	29	0	4	1	3	10	10	3	2	0	0	0
Platte	8	0	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	16	0	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	0	0	0
Sublette	5	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Sweetwater	44	1	7	4	3	18	9	7	1	1	0	0
Teton	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	0	1	0
Uinta	30	0	8	4	4	8	10	3	1	0	0	0
Washakie	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Weston	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Yellowstone NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	511	1	90	34	56	162	140	72	34	11	1	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low Birth Weight Facts

OBSERVATIONS

- In 1999, the low birth weight (LBW) rate for Wyoming was 8.3 percent compared to 7.6 percent nationally. The very low birth weight (VLBW) rate for Wyoming in 1999 was 1.0 percent compared to 1.4 percent nationally. The preterm birth rate for Wyoming was 12.2 percent in 1999 compared to 11.8 percent nationally. Also in 1999, Wyoming was first for LBW births to Whites. The LBW rate for Wyoming is gradually increasing over time. The Healthy People 2010 objective for LBW births is 5 percent, for VLBW births is 0.9 percent and for preterm births, the objective is 7.6 percent.
- In 1999, 48.4 percent of VLBW babies born to Wyoming residents were born in Level III facilities (facilities able to provide specialty neonatal care). There are no Level III facilities in Wyoming. In 1999, 32.2 percent of VLBW births occurred in Wyoming (20 births). The Healthy People 2010 goal is for 90 percent of VLBW births to occur in Level III hospitals or sub-specialty perinatal care centers.
- Discrepancies by race/ethnicity: For 1997 through 1999, Asians in Wyoming have the highest rates of LBW babies at 16.3 percent. African Americans follow at 15.5 percent, followed by Whites at 8.7 percent, Hispanics at 7.7 percent and Native Americans at 7.3 percent. For VLBW, African Americans have the highest rates at 2.8 percent, followed by Hispanics at 1.3 percent, Whites at 1.1 percent, Asians at 0.7 percent and Native Americans at 0.5 percent.
- Discrepancies by age: Teens have the highest rates of LBW babies in Wyoming.

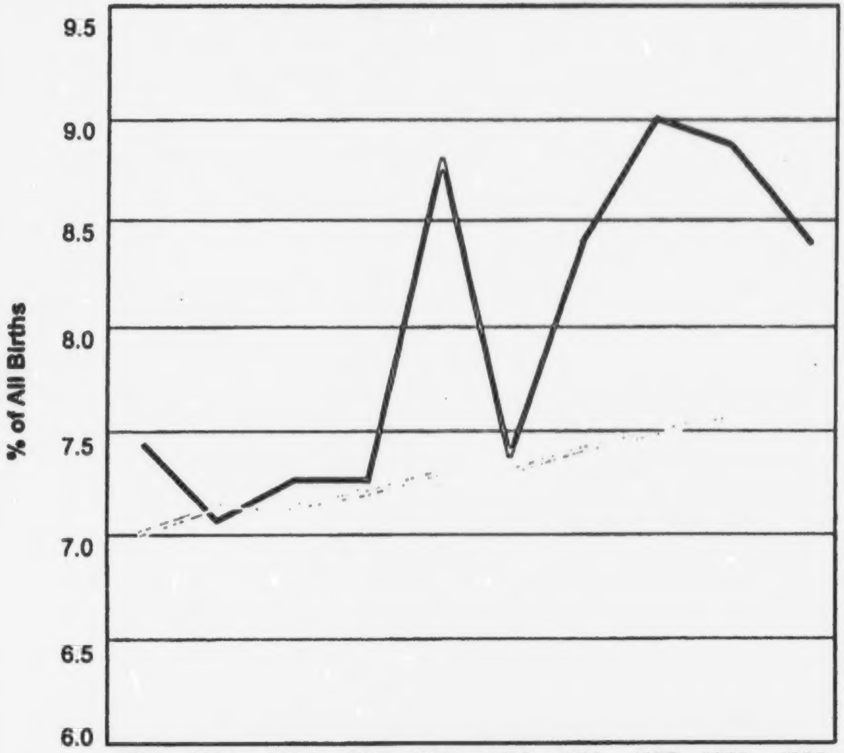
SERIOUSNESS

- LBW babies are at significantly greater risk of long-term disabilities such as cerebral palsy, autism, mental retardation, vision and hearing impairments and other developmental disabilities.
- Despite their low prevalence, expenditures for the care of LBW infants total more than half of the costs incurred for all newborns. In 1988, the cost of a normal healthy delivery averaged $1,900, while hospital costs for LBW infants averaged $6,200.
- The general catergory of LBW infants includes both those born too early (preterm infants), and those who are born at full term but who are too small, a condition known as intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR). Risk factors associated with IUGR include maternal LBW, prior LBW birth history, low pre-pregnancy weight, cigarette smoking and low pregnancy weight gain. Cigarette smoking is the greatest known risk factor.
- VLBW usually is associated with preterm birth. Relatively little is known about risk factors for preterm births, but the primary risk factors are prior preterm births and spontaneous abortions, low pre-pregnancy weight and cigarette smoking. However, these risk factors account for only one-third of all pre-term births. Maternal use of illicit drugs may also increase the risk of VLBW.

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low Birth Weight Babies
Percentage of All Births

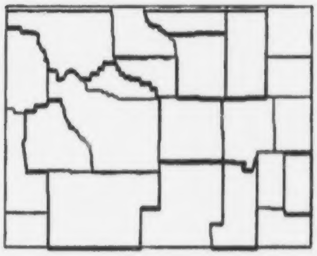


	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Wyoming	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.3
U.S.	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6

Years

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Early Prenatal Care



Definition

The percentage of Wyoming resident women receiving prenatal care beginning with the first trimester.

Data are reported by residence, not place of care or birth.

Wyoming

Women who delay receiving prenatal care (care in the first trimester of pregnancy), are at greater health risk for both themselves and their babies.

Of all births, 82.4 precent in Wyoming received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy in 1999. This is a slight increase from 1998.

There were 223 babies born for which prenatal care was delayed until the third trimester or did not receive any prenatal care at all; this represents 3.7 percent of total births in 1999–nationally this figure was 3.8 percent.

Timely and comprehensive prenatal care provides an opportunity to screen for and provide with medical and non-medical interventions.

Early detection of harmful health practices allows for treatment of such as smoking, substance abuse and nutritional deficiencies which will provide a healthier environment for the developing child.

An alternative method of prenatal care utilization is the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index.

This Index compares the actual number of prenatal visits with to an expected number of visits based upon the recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

According to the 1999 Index, for Intensive Use (which is 110 percent of the recommended visits), Wyoming scored at 31.8 compared to the U.S. score of 31.6.

For Adequate Use (which is 80 to 109 percent of the recommended visits), Wyoming scored at 41.7 compared to the U.S. score of 43.1. For Intermediate Use (which is 50 to 79 percent of the recommended visits), Wyoming scored at 14.5 compared to the U.S. score of 13.6. For Inadequate or No Care, Wyoming scored at 12.0 compared to the U.S. score of 11.7.

Nationally

Early prenatal care (i.e., care in the first trimester) allows women and their health care providers to identify, and when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.

Increasing the percentage of women who receive prenatal care, and who do

Most Important Changes

- ◆ Mothers receiving early prenatal care rose from 81 percent to 82.4 percent in 1999.
- ◆ The record high for mothers receiving early prenatal care was set in 1995 at 82.9 percent.
- ◆ Nationally, 83.2 percent of mothers are receiving early prenatal care in their first trimesters.

Early Prenatal Care

cies, can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

The percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester has increased from 68.0 percent in 1970 to 83.2 percent in 1999.

Following a decade of essentially no change, the proportion of women receiving early prenatal care has improved throughout the 1990s.

The percentage of women receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy has increased over the past two decades for women of all races and those of Hispanic origin.

While the gains have been greatest for women with lower levels of timely care, White, Chinese, Japanese and Cuban women are most likely to receive prenatal care in their first trimester.

American Indian/Alaska Native and Mexican women have consistenly had the lowest percentage of women receiving early prenatal care; however, this percentage has increased to 68.8 for American Indian women and 72.8 percent for Mexican women in 1998.

The percentage of Black women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester increased from 44.2 percent in 1970 to 62.4 percent in 1980.

Rates declined slightly during the 1980s, but then increased in subsequent years, reaching 74 percent by 1999.

The percentage of all Hispanic women who receive early prenatal care has increased from 60.2 percent in 1980 to 74.3 percent by 1998.

Among Hispanics, there are important subgroup disparities.

In 1998, 91.8 percent of Cuban women received early prenatal care, compared with 72.8 percent of Mexican American women.

Since 1980, early prenatal care receipt has improved among Asian/Pacific Islander women as a group—from 73.7 percent in 1980 to 83.1 percent in 1998.

Chinese, Japanese and Filipino women tend to have higher rates of prenatal care than Hawaiian and other Asian women.

The percentage of White women receiving early prenatal care increased from 72.3 percent to 79.2 percent between 1970 and 1980, was stable through the 1980s, then increased during the 1990s to 88.4 percent by 1999.

Receiving prenatal care late in a pregnancy, or receiving no prenatal care at all, can lead to negative health outcomes for mother and child. Women who receive care late in their pregnancy, or who do not receive care at all, are at increased risk of bearing infants who are of low birth weight, who are stillborn or who die within the first year of life. Between 1970 and 1999, the percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care declined from 7.9 percent to 3.8 percent. Receiving early and consistent prenatal care increases the likelihood of a healthy birth outcome.

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2000

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Early Prenatal Care

Percent of Births Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	83.5%	82.6%	82.0%	80.5%	83.0%	90.0%	88.9%	86.8%	85.9%	80.1%
Big Horn	74.5%	78.4%	77.5%	81.8%	79.9%	76.2%	81.6%	83.3%	84.1%	83.8%
Campbell	74.7%	73.4%	74.9%	80.6%	87.5%	86.4%	83.8%	86.9%	84.8%	80.4%
Carbon	75.1%	71.1%	70.8%	71.6%	72.8%	82.1%	77.2%	74.2%	79.7%	82.1%
Converse	84.9%	84.0%	84.6%	83.8%	82.8%	82.6%	78.2%	83.3%	71.6%	78.8%
Crook	77.5%	77.1%	80.8%	77.9%	88.4%	82.9%	86.1%	82.0%	90.3%	89.8%
Fremont	72.8%	72.2%	75.9%	78.5%	78.9%	74.4%	75.7%	70.2%	74.9%	76.5%
Goshen	75.8%	86.5%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	73.9%	77.7%	77.4%	75.3%	87.4%
Hot Springs	60.4%	86.7%	89.5%	88.1%	73.8%	95.7%	91.7%	79.5%	86.3%	93.8%
Johnson	77.9%	83.8%	85.5%	92.3%	84.7%	83.8%	89.0%	88.0%	86.8%	84.4%
Laramie	76.3%	76.4%	71.0%	75.9%	77.4%	80.0%	74.0%	80.1%	79.0%	81.1%
Lincoln	76.7%	80.2%	81.1%	85.8%	85.3%	85.6%	85.4%	88.6%	85.6%	83.1%
Natrona	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	85.0%	84.9%	84.3%	84.6%	82.8%	85.0%	86.4%
Niobrara	83.3%	80.0%	69.0%	76.0%	91.2%	87.0%	86.1%	92.3%	84.0%	68.0%
Park	88.6%	80.2%	88.2%	84.3%	84.4%	86.1%	84.5%	83.9%	79.3%	82.3%
Platte	81.7%	81.1%	83.5%	75.0%	74.2%	64.3%	73.3%	78.4%	77.7%	74.7%
Sheridan	83.5%	81.9%	85.8%	84.3%	89.5%	95.0%	88.0%	90.5%	84.7%	89.8%
Sublette	83.3%	84.1%	81.8%	86.7%	78.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.4%	78.9%	83.1%
Sweetwater	80.4%	72.5%	78.5%	79.6%	78.8%	79.1%	82.0%	79.6%	75.1%	78.5%
Teton	89.1%	90.2%	84.5%	91.4%	92.2%	97.9%	83.5%	90.4%	88.9%	91.1%
Uinta	82.5%	82.2%	79.0%	83.2%	84.0%	85.2%	83.7%	85.3%	81.5%	83.7%
Washakie	84.1%	75.6%	75.5%	82.3%	82.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%	91.2%
Weston	85.9%	79.7%	74.0%	81.8%	90.5%	78.9%	92.8%	82.8%	79.2%	68.3%
Yellowstone NP	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wyoming	79.5%	78.7%	78.6%	80.8%	82.1%	82.0%	81.5%	82.2%	81.0%	82.4%

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Early Prenatal Care

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index by County of Residence, 1999

	Total	APNCU Index					
		Intensive	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate	No Care	Unknown
Albany	352	144	146	19	36	3	4
Big Horn	148	44	70	14	18	1	1
Campbell	469	175	195	43	50	2	1
Carbon	151	38	62	29	21	0	0
Converse	160	38	77	19	19	4	3
Crook	59	21	22	12	4	0	0
Fremont	481	174	164	48	73	1	21
Goshen	135	25	63	26	10	2	9
Hot Springs	48	9	21	15	2	0	1
Johnson	64	14	28	12	8	0	2
Laramie	1,106	340	378	229	119	24	16
Lincoln	189	43	100	26	14	4	2
Natrona	846	164	359	210	100	9	4
Niobrara	25	7	5	7	6	0	0
Park	260	110	96	22	27	4	1
Platte	99	39	38	6	10	5	1
Sheridan	275	149	95	18	12	1	0
Sublette	65	15	37	5	8	0	0
Sweetwater	543	162	267	36	70	3	5
Teton	190	80	84	16	9	1	0
Uinta	294	69	159	33	24	2	7
Washakie	102	37	36	20	7	2	0
Weston	60	22	16	11	10	1	0
Yellowstone NP	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,122	1,922	5,218	877	657	70	78

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU) is now being widely used as a measure of prenatal care. It takes into account not only the timing of the initiation of care, but also the number of visits and the gestational age of the infant, in order to determine if a mother has received adequate care. This index is based on the recommendation of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and classifies care as the following:

Inadequate—care started after the fourth month or less than 50 percent of recommened visits.

Intermediate—care started by the fourth month and 50 to 79 percent of recommended visits.

Adequate—care started by the fourth month and 80 to 109 percent of recommended visits.

Intensive—care started by the fourth month and 110 percent or more of recommended visits. Using this index, Wyoming mothers with at least adequate care rose from 71.1 percent in 1998 to 73.5 percent in 1999. Over the same time period, the U.S. Percentage increased from 74.3 percent to 74.7 percent.

Early Prenatal Care

Births by Age of Mother by Trimester Prenatal Care Began Wyoming, 1999

Age of Mother	Total	Trimester Prenatal Care Began				
		1st	2nd	3rd	No Care	Not Stated
Under 15	6	3	2	1	0	0
15-19	844	608	179	36	9	12
15-17	275	182	75	16	1	1
18-19	569	426	104	20	8	11
20-24	1,978	1,585	307	57	15	14
25-29	1,717	1,473	182	39	16	7
30-34	991	874	84	14	13	6
35-39	459	391	45	5	16	2
40-44	123	106	14	1	1	1
45+	4	2	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,122	5,042	814	153	70	43

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births by Education of Mother by Trimester Prenatal Care Began Wyoming, 1999

Education in Years	Total	Trimester Prenatal Care Began				
		1st	2nd	3rd	No Care	Not Stated
0-8	105	66	25	6	6	2
9-11	861	609	189	43	10	10
12	2,067	1,669	295	64	21	18
13-15	1,836	1,550	225	32	22	7
16	754	705	39	4	5	1
17+	465	420	32	4	6	3
Unknown	34	23	9	0	0	2
Total	6,122	5,042	814	153	70	43

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

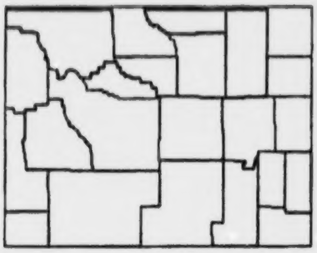
Early Prenatal Care

Births by Trimester Prenatal Care
Began by County of Residence Wyoming, 1999

	Total	Trimester Prenatal Care Began				
		1st	2nd	3rd	No Care	Not Stated
Albany	352	282	51	12	3	4
Big Horn	148	124	20	3	1	0
Campbell	469	377	79	10	2	1
Carbon	151	124	24	2	1	0
Converse	160	126	34	3	4	3
Crook	59	53	3	3	0	0
Fremont	481	368	77	23	1	12
Goshen	135	118	11	3	2	1
Hot Springs	48	45	2	0	0	1
Johnson	64	54	8	2	0	0
Laramie	1,106	897	151	26	24	8
Lincoln	189	157	24	2	4	2
Natrona	846	731	85	20	9	1
Niobrara	25	17	7	1	0	0
Park	260	214	36	6	4	0
Platte	99	74	19	1	5	0
Sheridan	275	247	25	2	1	0
Sublette	65	54	11	0	0	0
Sweetwater	543	426	88	23	3	3
Teton	190	173	14	2	1	0
Uinta	294	246	31	8	2	7
Washakie	102	93	7	0	2	0
Weston	60	41	17	1	1	0
Yellowstone NP	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,122	5,042	814	153	70	43

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Immunizations



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Definition

Children receiving immunizations at birth and the years following.

Wyoming

Vaccines can prevent the debilitating and, in some cases, fatal effects of infectious diseases.

Vaccines protect more than the vaccinated individual. They also protect society.

When vaccination levels in a community are high, the few who cannot be vaccinated–such as young children and persons with contraindications–often are indirectly protected because of group immunity (in other words, they live among vaccinated persons who may offer protection from exposure to the disease).

In 1999, 81 percent of two-year-olds in an annual Wyoming public health clinic assessment were "up-to-date" with immunizations.

The children were considered up-to-date if they had received four DTP/Td, three polio and one MMR.

The proportion fully immunized (4:3:1 plus 3 HIB and 3 Hep B) in 1999 at public health clinics was 72 percent.

These numbers are based on actual chart reviews using the CDC's Clinic Assessment Software Application (CASA) software.

This is comparable to data from the CDC's National Immunization Survey (July 1998 to June 1999) which reported a similar immunization rate of 77.8 percent (+/- 5.9 percent) for 4:3:1 and 74.4 percent (+/- 1 percent). Wyoming ranks 29th in immunization coverage among all states.

The Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase full immunization coverage in two-year-olds to 90 percent. Wyoming data are not available on immunization disparities by gender or race/ethnicity. Nationally, immunization rates are lowest in African Americans and Native Americans.

In Wyoming, the biggest disparity in immunization rates is between persons below the federal poverty level and those not below the federal poverty level. In 1998, of all Wyoming residents in all age groups, there were eight confirmed pertussis cases, one confirmed case of mumps and 48 confirmed cases of Hepatitis A or B.

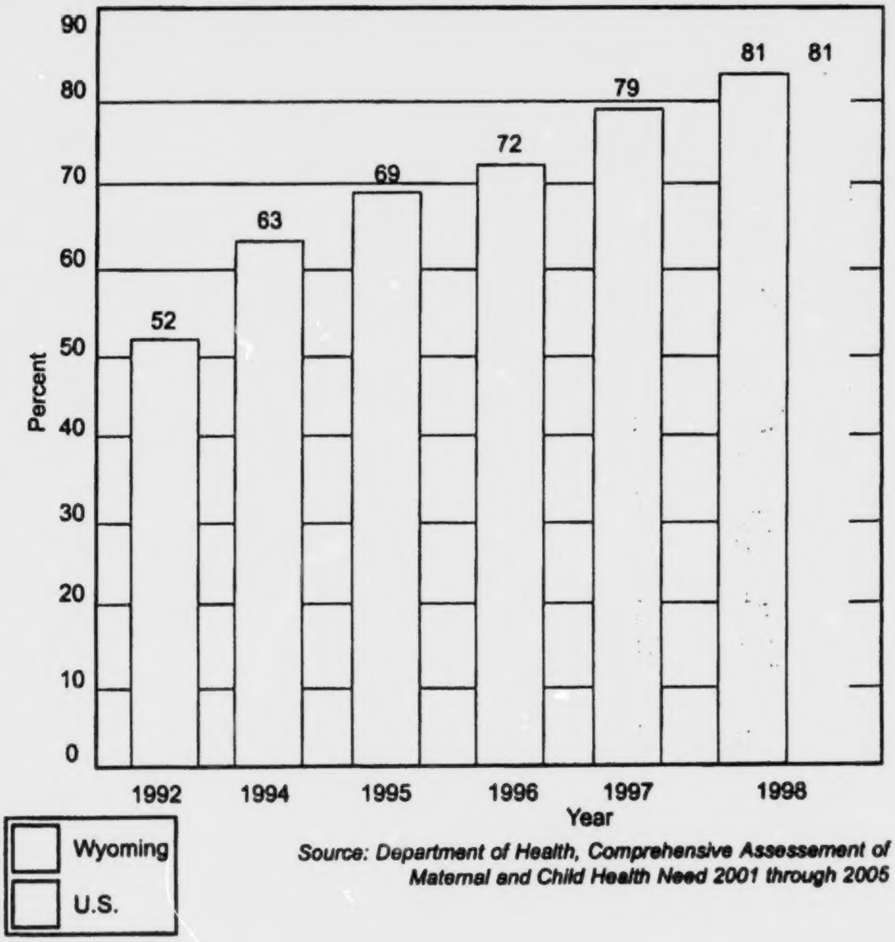
Nationally, pertussis has been on the rise, increaseing from 4,570 cases in 1990 to 6,564 cases in 1997.

Most Important Changes

- Wyoming ranks 29th in immunizations coverage among all states.
- In 1999, 81 percent of two-year-olds in an annual Wyoming public health clinic assessment were "up-to-date" with immunizations.

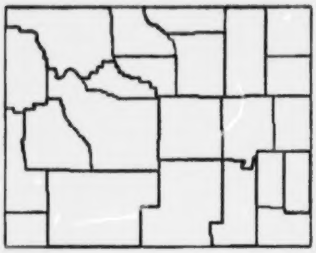
Immunizations

Immunization Protection Levels at Age 2: Wyoming and United States: For 4:3:1 Only, Public Health Clinics Only



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessement of Maternal and Child Health Need 2001 through 2005

Chronic Disease



Definition

Children suffering from chronic health conditions.

Wyoming

In a review of selected chronic disease hospitalizations for FY 1998, asthma and chronic respiratory disease accounted for the greatest number of hospitalizations in children and youth under age 21.

In FY 1998, there were 445 asthma hospitalizations for persons under age 21, for a total cost of over 1.5 million dollars.

Chronic respiratory disease accounted for 200 hospitalizations and over 1 million dollars in total cost.

Muscular Dystrophy, cancer and cerebal palsy had the highest average charge per discharge, while chronic respiratory disease, spina bifida and cerebral palsy accounted for the greatest average length of stay. It should be noted that every year in Wyoming, four of the the 22 hospitals in the state do not report their hospital discharge data. Based on results from the WINDS-2 survey, respondents living on the reservation reported that 8.3 percent of persons under age 18 have an indentified health problem. Of those, 49 percent had asthma, 6 percent accounted for heart or circulatory disease, 3 percent had difficultly walking, 2 percent had diabetes, .8 percent related to injury, cancer or alcohol-related disorders and 40 percent reported other conditions. From 1983 through 1997, there were 356 malignant cancers diagnosed (191 in males and 155 in females) and 73 cancer related deaths among Wyoming residents under the age of 20. Wyoming youth ages birth to 10 had an age-adjusted cancer incidence rate of 159 per 100,000 compared to 160 per 100,000 natioanlly and an age-adjusted mortality rate of 33 per 100,000 compared to 32 per 100,000 nationally.

Luekemias, lymphomas and central nervous system cancers comprise the greatest proportions of childhood cancers in Wyoming. Lukemia and cancers of the sympathetic nervous system are more common in youger children and lymphomas and malignant bone tumors are more common in older youth. Wyoming incidence rates for specific cancers are not significantly different statistically than the U.S. rates.

Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Most Important Changes

- 191 males and 165 females under the age of 21 reported malignant cancers from 1983 through 1997 in Wyoming.
- Asthma is the most reported chronic condition in Wyoming at 49.2 percent.
- 8.3 percent of persons under age 18 have an indentified health problem.

Chronic Disease

Chronic Conditions–Hospital Discharges* in Children Ages 0 to 20**, Wyoming 7/97 through 6/98

Condition	Number of Discharges	Total Length of Stay (days)	Average Length of Stay (days)	Total Charges ($)	Average Charge per Discharge ($)
Cystic Fibrosis	3	9	3	$13,252	$4,417
Diabetes	75	189	2.5	$278,588	$3,715
Asthma	445	1,068	2.4	$1,532,135	$3,443
Malignant Neoplasm	63	176	2.8	$389,549	$6,183
Spina Bifida	1	5	5	$2,693	$2,693
Chronic Respiratory Disease	200	1,082	5.4	$1,048,953	$5,245
Cerebral Palsy	35	118	3.4	$203,836	$5,824
Muscular Dystrophy	9	25	2.8	$64,442	$7,160

*Discharges where ICD code is either primary or secondary discharge diagnosis.

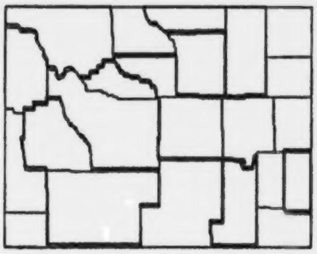
**Discharges for patients who were less than 21 years of age at time of admittance. Note: no data reported from the following hospitals: Johnson, Carbon, Converse or Niobrara

Number of Childhood Cancers by Type and Age Group, 1983 through 1997

	Age Group			
Cancer Type	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19
Leukemia	39	16	16	8
Lymphomas and Reticuloendothelial Neoplasms	5	8	14	25
Central Nervous System and Intracranial/ Intraspinal	25	22	15	8
Sympathetic Nervous System	19	1	1	0
Retinoblastoma	7	0	0	0
Renal Tumors	10	3	0	0
Hepatic Tumors	1	0	0	0
Malignant Bone Tumors	0	7	9	16
Soft-Tissue Sarcoma	5	2	3	8
Germ-Cell, Trophoblastic, Other Gonadal Tumors	4	3	7	11
Carcinoma and Other Malignant Epithelial Neoplasms	1	1	7	29
Total	116	63	72	105

Source for both tables: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Early Identification, Diagnosis and Intervention



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Newborn Hearing Screening

In FY 1999, 94.2 percent of newborns in Wyoming were screened for hearing disorders, according to the Wyoming Newborn Hearing Screening Project.

Of the 5,097 screened, 190 (3.7 percent) were referred for rescreening and 130 of those passed the rescreening tests. Nineteen were referred for diagnostic work-up and 12 were diagnosed with confirmed hearing loss.

Of the 326 infants (5.8 percent) not screened initially, 58 percent of the families waived the screening, 17 percent of the infants were transferred, 24 percent were classified as "other" and 1 percent died.

Of the 190 referred for rescreening, 22 percent were either no shows or lost to follow-up on the tests.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the proportion of newborns with hearing screening, referral and treatment.

Newborn Genetic Screening

In 1999, 99 percent of the newborns born in Wyoming were screened for phenylketonuria (PKU), congential hypothyroidism, galactosemia, sickle cell disease, biotinedase and cystic fibrosis.

Five cases were confirmed and received appropriate intervention (three congential hypothyroidism, one sickle cell disease and one cystic fibrosis). In 1993, 95 percent of newborns were screened in Wyoming.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to ensure that all newborns are screened to detect conditions mandated by their state, such as phenylketonuria (PKU), congential hypothyroidism, galactosemia and hemoglobinopathies (such as sickle cell disease).

The objective also recommends appropriate follow-up and interventions for those with positive test results.

Medicaid EPSDT

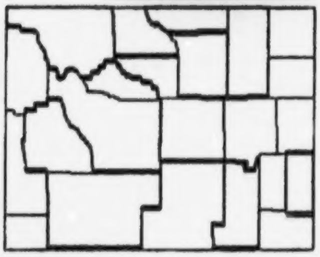
In FY 1998, 53 percent of Medicaid enrolled children received at least one age appropriate well child/ Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) exam, compared to 57 percent in FY 1997 and 52 percent in FY 1996. For FY 1998, 67 percent of Wyoming Medicaid enrolled children ages 0-1, 56 percent of Medicaid children ages 1-5 and 38 percent of ages 6-14 received an EPSDT/well child screening.

In FY 1999, 40.1 percent of Medicaid eligibles received at least one initial or periodic screen. The Medicaid program reports that the criteria to measure the screening data changed from FY 98 to FY 99.

Caring for Children

The Caring for the Children Program is supported by donations from a variety of sources to provide primary, preventative and emergency health and dental care provided in Wyoming on an outpatient basis for acute medical conditions. Eligibility is determined by total household income which can be up to 165 percent above poverty. Caring for the Children Program currently has 285-290 children on the rolls and there is no waiting list.

Injury



Wyoming

In FY 1998, motor vehcile-related injuries (44 hospitalizations) and falls (28 hospitalizations) were the greatest causes of hospitalization for children and youth less than age 19, followed by pedestrian-related injuries (24). Motor vehicle crashes represented the greatest length of stay and the highest total charge. Wyoming teens are less likely than their national counterparts to wear seat belts, motorcycle or bicycle helmets. They are more likely to ride with a driver who has been drinking alcohol or drive after drinking alcohol.

In 1999, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance reported 24 percent of high school students indicated they "never" or "rarely" wore a seat belt. Thirty-nine percent of these high school students also indicated they rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle with someone who had been drinking.

Injuries and violence are one of the leading causes of death for children and teens. From 1996 to 1998, motor vehicle crashes account for 29 percent of the deaths for Wyoming children ages 1-14 and 34 percent of the deaths in ages 15-19. Other unintentional injuries accounted for 18 percent of the deaths in ages 1-14 and 11 percent in ages 15-19. In 1997, Wyoming ranked 4th among the 50 states in suicide mortality. The overall age-adjusted suicide rate for Wyoming was 18.5 per 100,000 in 1997, compared to 10.6 U.S. The 1999 Wyoming teen suicide rate for youth ages 15-19 was 29.8 per 100,000 (representing 13 deaths that year) compared to a 1998 U.S. rate of 11.1 per 100,000.

Sources of Data

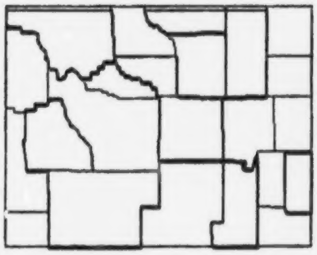
Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Hospital Discharges Related to Childhood Injuries, Wyoming FY 1997

Condition	Number of Discharges	Total Length of Stay (days)	Average Length of Stay (days)	Total Charges ($)	Average Charge Per Discharge ($)
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents	82	306	3.7	$704,548	$8,592
Drowning	1	1	1	$1,975	$1,975
Falls	78	178	2.3	$379,312	$4,863
Animal Related	11	52	4.7	$105,859	$9,624
Pedal Cycle	12	31	2.4	$81,934	$6,303
Choking	5	9	1.8	$18,109	$3,622
Poisoning	42	69	1.6	$91,160	$2,170
Pedestrian	42	113	2.7	$336,896	$8,021
Firearms	9	26	2.8	$64,824	$7,203

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Family Violence


Wyoming

Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Males who are physically violent toward their partners are more likely to be sexually violent toward them and are more likely to use violence on children.

The perpetration of intimate partner violence is most common in adults who, as children or adolescents, witnessed intimate partner violence or became the targets of violence from their caregivers. In 1998, there were 3,339 reports of domestic violence: 84.3 percent (2,813) assault, 12 percent (400) intimidation, 3 percent (102) violating protective order and .3 percent (9) sexual assault.

In 41.3 percent of the reports, the offender was a spouse. Other household members made up 31 percent of the offenders, parents 9.1 percent and children 8.2 percent.

Almost half of the victims were under 30 and 10.5 percent were ages 1 to 17. Seventy-two percent of the victims were females. The majority of the incidents (94 percent) involved no weapons other than fists, hands, feet and teeth.

Of the remainder, 1.4 percent involved firearms, 1.6 percent involved a knife and 3 percent another dangerous weapon.

In 1998, domestic violence was the cause for five deaths in Wyoming. Forty-five percent of the domestic violence victims had a minor injury and 3 percent of the victims (100) had a major injury. Fifty-two percent of offenders were arrested.

From 1995-1998, there was an average of 6.5 victims of child abuse and neglect ages 0 to 17 per 1,000 population, compared to 13.9 per 1,000 nationally in 1997. The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce maltreatment of children to no more than 1.1 per 1,000 children under age 18 years. In 1998, 2,802 children received preventive services from the Department of Family Services and 199 children were removed from their homes. In 1998, the Department of Family Services reported that 870 Wyoming children were victims of abuse. Eighty-three percent of the perpetrators were the victim's parents, 4.4 percent were relatives and 2 percent were child care providers.

In 1998, there were three child deaths in Wyoming related to abuse and neglect. Two were due to shaken baby syndrome.

The rate of major physical injury to Wyoming children from abuse and neglect has decreased from 22.9 per 100,000 in 1993 to 9.4 per 100,000 in 1998.

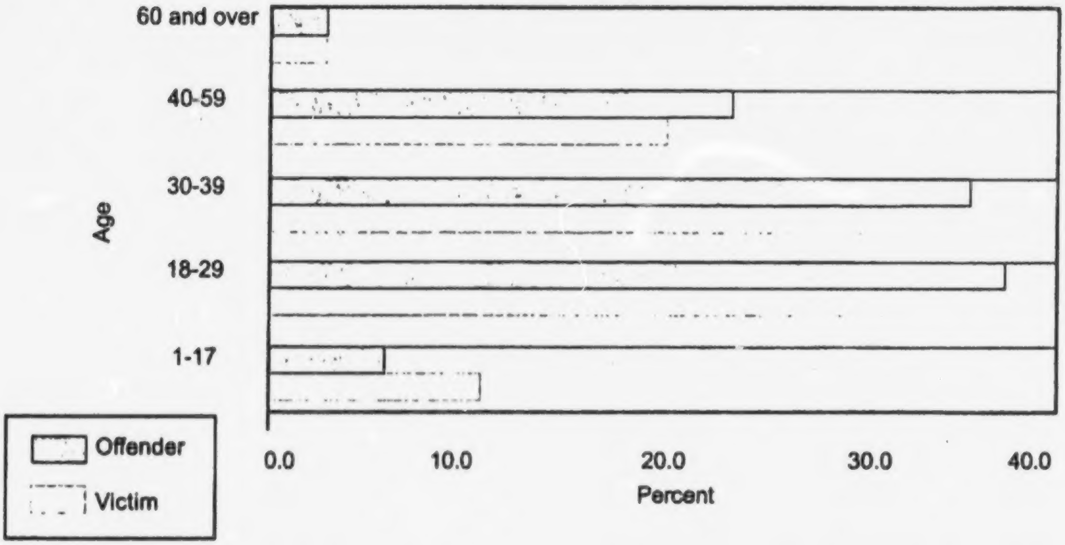
Most Important Changes

In 1998, DFS reported that 870 Wyoming children were victims of abuse:

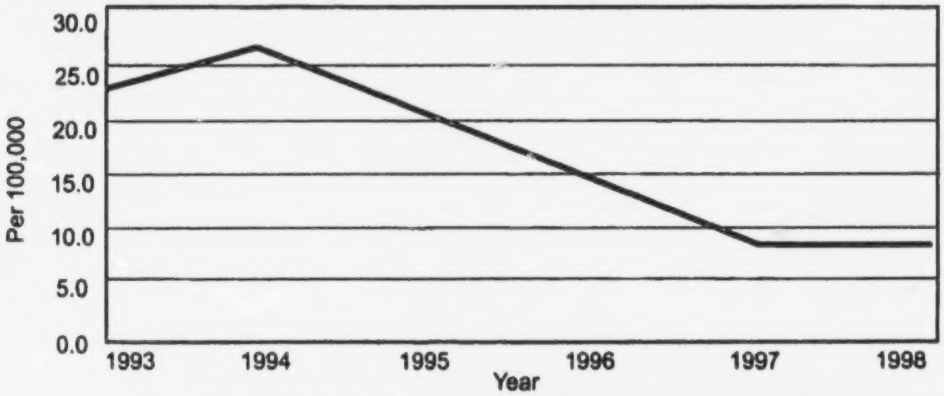
- ◆ 62 percent were victims of neglect
- ◆ 24 percent physical abuse
- ◆ 10.3 percent sexual abuse
- ◆ 1.6 percent medical neglect
- ◆ 1.4 percent emotional abuse.

Family Violence

Age of Domestic Violence Victims and Offenders, Wyoming 1998

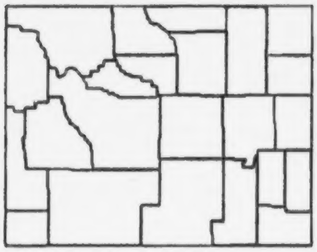


Major Physical Injury Rates to Children Related to Abuse and Neglect per 100,000 Children per Year



Source for both tables: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Infant Deaths



Definition

Number of deaths from all causes for children under the age of 1 year. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. Infant mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of live births and multiplying by 1,000.

Wyoming

In 1999, 42 infants (babies under the age of one) died in Wyoming. This is a decrease of two from the previous year. The mortality rate for 1999 is 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The U.S. mortality rate for 1999 per 1,000 live births is 7.1. Over the past nine years, 438 infants have died, producing an infant mortality rate of 7.4 for every 1,000 live births from 1990 to 1999.

The Wyoming infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for the last decade are as follows: 8.6 in 1990, 7.8 in 1991, 9.1 in 1992, 7.9 in 1993, 6.7 in 1994, 7.7 in 1995, 6.4 in 1996, 5.8 in 1997, 7.0 in 1998 and 6.9 in 1999. Neonatal deaths (those within 28 days of birth) in1999 totaled 25 providing a neonatal mortality rate of 4.1 per 1,000 live births.

Nationally

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on infants.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems at an early age.

The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the infant mortality rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of Whites.

The national infant mortality rate is 7.2 per 1,000 live births.

However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities. Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates.

One reason for the high infant mortality rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to have easy access to neonatal intensive care.

During 1998, there were 28,371 infants who died in the U.S. The U.S. infant mortality rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.2 deaths in 1998.

This improvement was reflected in 46 states and the District of Columbia, but infant mortality worsened in four states. In 1998, the infant mortality rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.2 in Alabama.

Most Important Changes

- The Wyoming infant mortality rate fell from 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998 to 6.9 in 1999.
- During 1998, there were 28,371 infants under age 1 who died in the United States.
- In 1998, the infant mortality rate ranged from a low of 4.4 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.2 in Alabama.

Sources of Data

2001 Kids Count Data Book

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Infant Deaths

Infant Deaths by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	3
Big Horn	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	1
Campbell	2	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	0	3
Carbon	0	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	0	3
Converse	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1
Crook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	5	9	2
Goshen	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
Hot Springs	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	12	12	8	10	9	8	6	7	9	8
Lincoln	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
Natrona	10	7	12	9	3	9	1	6	2	7
Niobrara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	2
Platte	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sheridan	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	0
Sublette	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Sweetwater	5	6	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5
Teton	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Uinta	2	4	5	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
Washakie	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1
Weston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Wyoming	60	52	61	52	44	48	40	37	44	42

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Infant Deaths

Infant Deaths by Age and County of Residence, Wyoming, 1999

		Neonatal			
	Total	Total	Under 7 Days	7-27 Days	28 Days-1Year
Albany	3	1	1	0	2
BigHorn	1	0	0	0	1
Campbell	3	3	3	0	0
Carbon	3	1	1	0	2
Converse	1	1	1	0	0
Crook	0	0	0	0	0
Freemont	2	1	1	0	1
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0
Hot Springs	1	0	0	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	8	5	3	2	3
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0
Natrona	7	5	3	2	2
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0
Park	2	0	0	0	2
Platte	0	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	2	1	1	0	1
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	5	4	2	2	1
Teton	0	0	0	0	0
Uinta	1	1	1	0	0
Washakie	1	0	0	0	1
Weston	2	2	2	0	0
Wyoming	42	25	19	6	17

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Infant Deaths

Stillbirths by County of Residence, Wyoming 1995 through 1999

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	0	3	1	3	1
Big Horn	0	3	1	1	1
Campbell	2	3	1	2	4
Carbon	2	0	1	0	2
Converse	0	3	1	2	1
Crook	0	0	1	1	0
Fremont	7	6	3	2	2
Goshen	0	1	1	3	1
Hot Springs	1	0	0	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1
Laramie	6	8	2	1	6
Lincoln	1	1	1	0	1
Natrona	5	6	8	1	7
Niobrara	0	1	0	0	0
Park	0	2	0	0	1
Platte	0	3	0	0	0
Sheridan	5	1	1	1	0
Sublette	0	1	1	0	1
Sweetwater	1	0	1	2	0
Teton	0	4	1	0	0
Uinta	2	2	1	1	3
Washakie	1	0	0	3	0
Weston	1	0	1	1	0
Yellowstone NP	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	34	48	27	24	33

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Infant Deaths

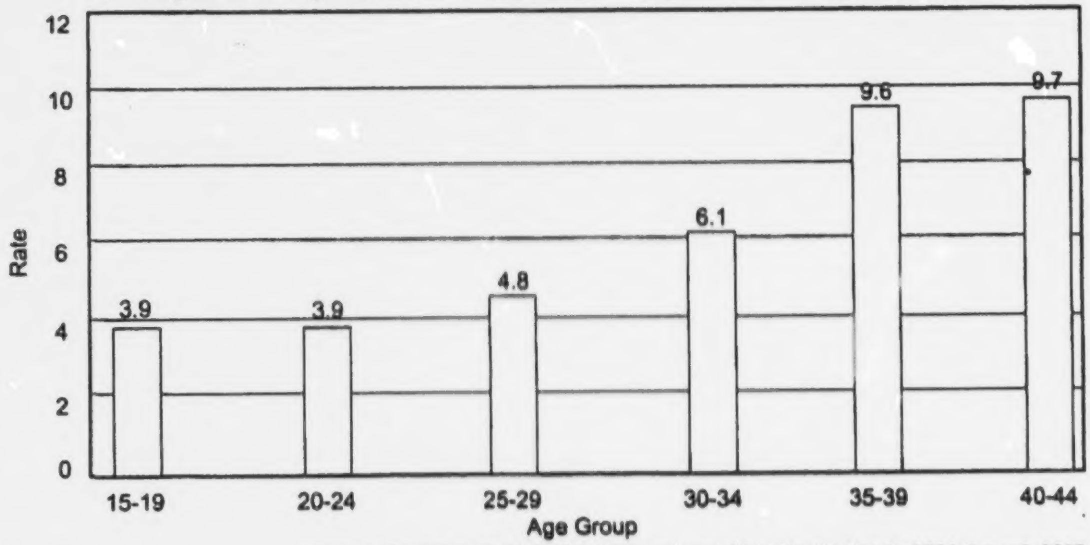
Leading Causes of Infant Death. Wyoming. 1999

Cause	Wyoming		U.S Rate
	Number	Rate	
All Causes	42	68.6	70.6
Congenital Malformations	7	11.4	13.8
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	7	11.4	6.5
Disorders Relating to Short Gestation and Unspecified Low Birthweight	4	6.5	11.1
Bacterial Sepsis of Newborn	3	4.9	1.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	3	4.9	0.8
Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications of Pregnancy	3	4.9	3.5
All Other Causes	15	24.5	33.2

*Rates are per 10,000 live births

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

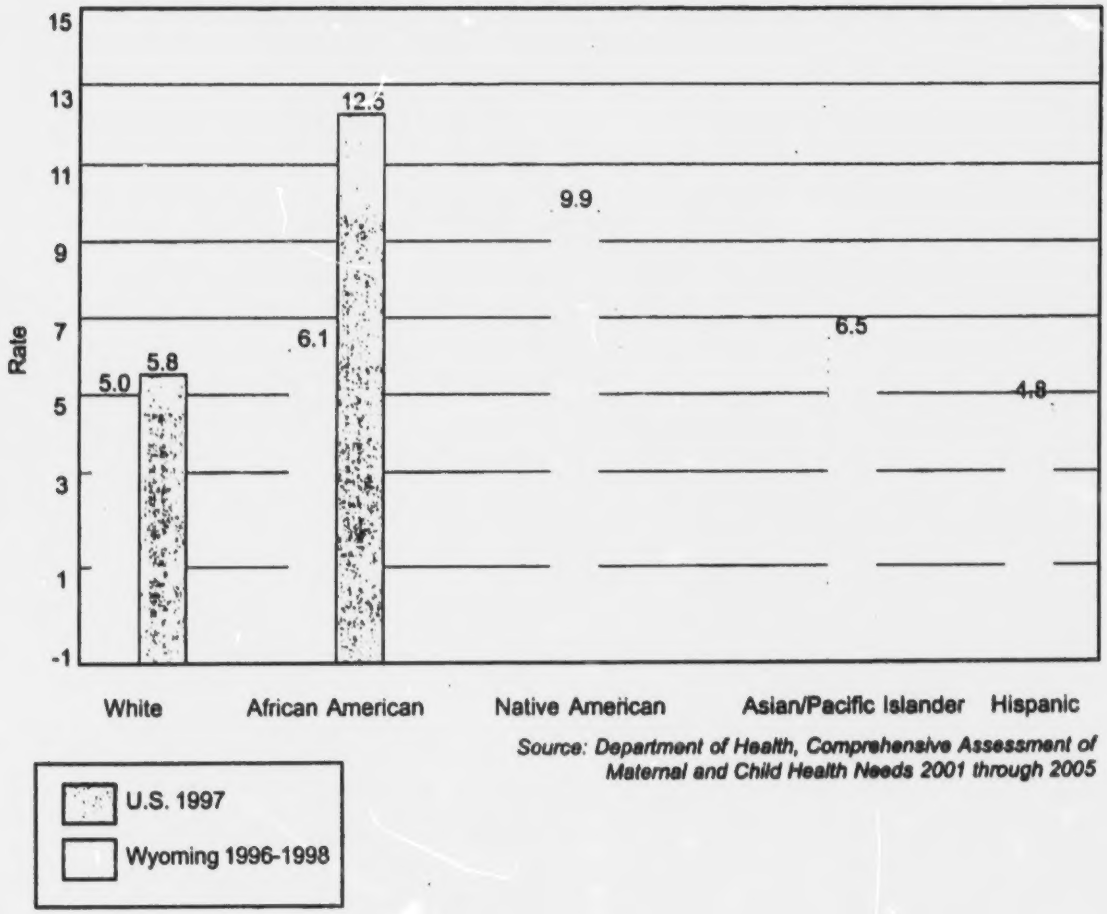
Fetal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Age of Mother. Wyoming. 1996 through 1998



Source: Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

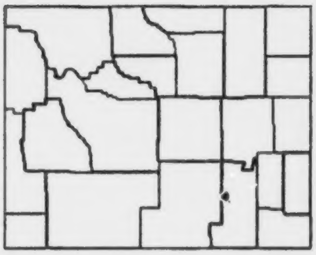
Infant Deaths

Fetal Mortality Rates by per 1,000 Live Births by Race/Ethnicity, Wyoming and United States



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Child Deaths



Sources of Data

2001 Kids Count Data Book

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Definition

Number of deaths from all causes ages 1 to 14.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Wyoming

In 1999, there were 34 deaths of children ages 1 to 14 years in Wyoming.

This is an increase of three over the total recorded in 1998.

From 1996 to 1998, Wyoming children and youth had a higher age-specific death rate per 100,000 population that their national counterparts did in 1997.

From 1990 through 1999, 317 children have died. Of the child deaths in 1999, 38 percent were from motor vehicle related injuries and three, or 9 percent, were due to suicide.

Nationally

In 1998, 13,042 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 24 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 deaths per 100,000 in 1990.

The child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care.

The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for one-fifth of all child deaths in 1998, also has contributed to a declining child death rate.

This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the 1998 rates for African American (42 deaths per 100,000) and Native American (41 deaths per 100,000) children were nearly twice the rate for children in other groups.

While the child death rate in the United States has been declining, it is still much higher than that in most other wealthy countries.

One reason may be that children in the United States are much more likely to be in automobile accidents.

Between 1990 and 1998, the child death rate decreased in 46 states and the District of Columbia, was unchanged in 2 states and increased in 2 others.

Most Important Changes

- The Wyoming rates of age-specific deaths per 100,000 from 1996 through 1998 were 42.1 for 1- to 4-year-olds, 31.0 for 5- to 14-year-olds and 100.9 for 15- to 24-year-olds.
- The U.S. rates of age-specific deaths per 100,000 for 1997 were 35.8 for 1- to 4-year-olds, 20.8 for 5- to 14-year-olds and 86.2 for 15- to 24-year-olds.

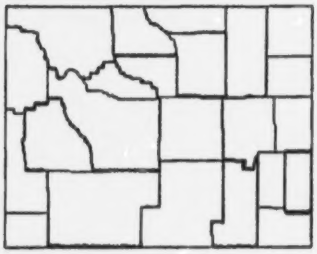
Child Deaths

Child Deaths by County of Residence Ages 1 to 14 Years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Albany	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	6
Big Horn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
Campbell	4	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	30
Carbon	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	12
Converse	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	11
Crook	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Fremont	2	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	36
Goshen	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	10
Hot Springs	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Laramie	4	10	2	2	2	3	5	0	5	2	35
Lincoln	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	9
Natrona	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	27
Niobrara	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Park	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	21
Platte	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	10
Sheridan	3	1	3	1	1	0	4	1	4	2	20
Sublette	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sweetwater	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	4	0	2	24
Teton	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Uinta	3	0	4	2	0	3	5	1	2	6	26
Washakie	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
Weston	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
Wyoming	33	34	37	27	25	29	36	31	31	34	317

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages



Defintion

The number of unmarried mothers giving birth.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

Wyoming

In 1999, unmarried women accounted for 1,773 births and 26 percent of all births in the state of Wyoming.

Nationally, 33 percent of all births in 1999 were to unmarried mothers.

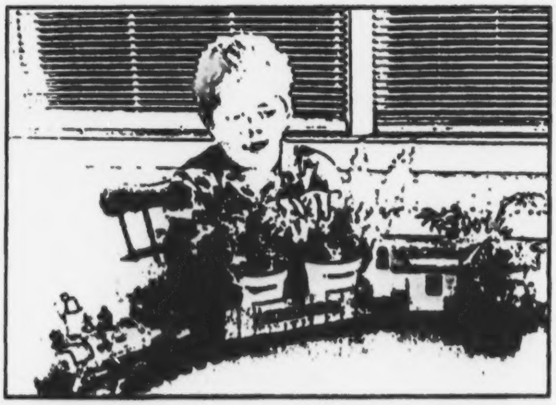
However, the rate for White women nationally is 26.7 percent while Wyoming's is 27.1 percent–and leads the nation.

Overall, Wyoming has followed the national trend as births to unmarried mothers has skyrocketed since 1990, when the percentage was 19.8.

Fremont County in 1999 saw 45.3 percent of all babies born were born to unmarried mothers.

This rate is the highest recorded for any Wyoming county in history of this data collection.

Natrona County also had a very high percentage of unmarried births reporting 37.8 percent in 1999.



Nationally

Children who are born to single women, regardless of the age of the women, are considerably more likely than children born to two parents to grow up poor, to spend large portions of their childhood without two parents and to become single parents themselves.

Nonmarital childbearing increased among women of all age groups between 1960 and 1994 before dropping off modestly in 1995. However, data for 1996 through 1999 show continued increases for women ages 15 through 19, 20 through 24 and 25 through 29. Younger mothers are far more likely than older mothers to be unmarried. In 1999, 78.6 percent of births to women ages 15 through 19 were to

Most Important Changes

- ◆ The proportion of total births that were to unmarried mothers fell from 29.6 percent to 29.0 percent.
- ◆ Fremont and Natrona Counties had higher precentages than the rest of the state at 45.5 percent and 37.8 percent respectively.

Births Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

unmarriend women. In contrast, 48.4 percent of births to women ages 20 through 24 were to unmarried women, and only 13.9 percent of births to women ages 30 through 34 were to unmarried women.

Bearing children outside of marriage is a particularly troubling development for teenagers because these young women often have little education and lack the ability to support their families economically, especially as single parents.

Nonmarital births as a percent of all births have increased among teens of all ages and across all racial and ethnic groups since 1960.

Among all young women ages 15 through 19, 15 percent of births were nonmarital in 1960, compared with 79 percent in 1999.

The percentage of births to teens that occurred outside of marriage rose fairly steadily through 1999; however, the rather sharp increase between 1993 and 1994 (from 71 to 75 percent) is largely the result of improvements in the indentification of nonmarital births in two states: Texas and Michigan.

The percentage of all births to unmarried women increased for Whites, Blacks, American Indians and Hispanics between 1980 and 1998.

Asian women have experienced a steady increase in the percentage of all births to unmarried women from 1980 to 1996, but the percentage decreased in 1997 and was unchanged in 1998.

In 1998, Asian and White women had the lowest percentage of nonmarital births at 15.6 and 21.9 percent, respectively.

Hispanics were next at 41.6 percent, followed by American Indian and Black women at 59.3 percent and 69.3 percent, respectively.

This ordering is the same for most age groups, though the size of the difference can vary substantially by the age of the mother.

For young women ages 15 through 19 in 1999, for example, Whites and Hispanics have very similar percentages of births to unmarried women—72.6 and 72.9 percent, respectively—while the percentage among young Black women ages 15 through 19 is much higher at 95.4 percent.

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages as a Percentage of all Births

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Average 1990-1999
Albany	14.8	19.6	16.7	19	14.6	20.2	18.7	17.1	23.9	20.2	18.5
Big Horn	15.3	15	14.1	22.1	18.1	15.9	15.8	22	15.2	16.9	17
Campbell	20.8	20.8	26.7	31.2	25.7	31	24.9	29.2	30.9	29.2	27
Carbon	18.4	23.3	26.7	24.7	32.2	29.5	32.8	36.8	34.8	34.4	29.4
Converse	19.7	30	23.8	26.8	30.6	27.1	25.9	27.6	29.9	25.6	26.8
Crook	7.9	12.9	9.6	14.7	23.2	15.7	12.5	22	24.2	11.9	15.4
Fremont	29.4	29.2	33.9	36.7	38.7	38	41.5	40.2	43.6	45.3	37.6
Goshen	20.5	25.2	24.5	26.7	38.7	26.8	24.3	23.9	26.6	24.4	26.2
Hot Springs	31.3	26.7	14	14.3	28.6	38.3	27.8	27.3	31.4	16.7	25.6
Johnson	12.8	13.2	18.8	29.2	27.1	25	26	22.7	20.8	26.6	22.2
Laramie	21.4	25.4	25.9	25.8	26.8	24.4	25.8	26.1	27.2	26.7	25.5
Lincoln	7.9	10.4	12.1	9.8	18.5	14.4	12.6	12	17.8	14.8	13
Natrona	23	27.7	30.6	31.3	37.1	34	33.3	35.5	35.2	37.8	32.5
Niobrara	16.7	24	24.1	20	20.6	8.7	16.7	38.5	36	40	24.5
Park	17.6	19.8	15.8	18.1	24.1	17.4	22.4	21.6	24.9	25.8	20.8
Platte	16.1	13.7	22	19	23.7	19	24.4	16.5	20.2	26.3	20.1
Sheridan	19.6	29.3	24.5	26.7	25.4	27.8	27.2	29.5	29.5	28.4	26.8
Sublette	19.4	17.5	16.4	9.3	21.8	25.7	12.7	18.5	31.6	15.4	18.8
Sweetwater	19.6	24.2	22.2	27	28.6	29.3	29.5	28.5	33.4	32	27.4
Teton	14.2	9.8	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.5	24.4	16.6	19.8	16.8	15.8
Uinta	16.9	21.3	20.4	23.9	23.1	21.1	29.6	25.4	27.1	28.6	23.7
Washakie	15.9	14.5	18.4	23.9	20.9	20.8	21.6	29.1	20	24.5	21
Weston	21.8	24.3	24.7	25.5	18.9	22.8	28.9	23.4	29.9	25	24.5
Wyoming	19.8	23.1	24	25.8	27.4	26.4	27	27.4	29.6	29	26

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

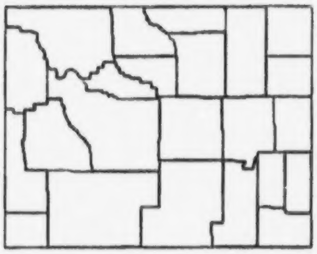
Births Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total 1990-1999
Albany	64	72	62	74	59	79	74	66	85	71	706
Big Horn	24	23	20	34	27	24	24	33	22	25	256
Campbell	111	100	131	156	111	135	106	136	148	137	1,271
Carbon	40	42	52	53	58	56	62	57	65	52	537
Converse	30	45	34	38	48	47	38	43	40	41	404
Crook	7	9	7	10	16	11	9	11	15	7	102
Fremont	171	151	180	186	183	175	191	196	220	218	1,871
Goshen	33	39	35	43	48	38	36	37	41	33	383
Hot Springs	15	12	8	6	12	18	10	12	16	8	117
Johnson	11	9	13	19	23	20	19	17	11	17	159
Laramie	258	310	336	314	320	277	299	307	302	295	3,018
Lincoln	20	21	23	18	34	27	25	22	31	28	249
Natrona	214	265	291	273	352	305	295	300	293	320	2,908
Niobrara	4	6	7	5	7	2	6	10	9	10	66
Park	58	61	47	53	65	49	62	67	77	67	606
Platte	15	13	20	16	22	16	21	16	19	26	184
Sheridan	56*	73	79	75	70	72	75	84	77	78	739
Sublette	14	11	9	7	17	19	7	12	18	10	124
Sweetwater	110	155	128	172	160	153	154	158	196	174	1,560
Teton	30	19	26	23	27	25	40	31	32	32	285
Uinta	61	73	69	74	72	70	100	88	88	84	779
Washakie	18	19	18	27	19	20	21	30	20	25	217
Weston	17	18	18	14	14	13	24	15	23	15	171
Wyoming	1,381	1,546	1,613	1,690	1,764	1,651	1,698	1,748	1,848	1,773	16,712

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Definition

Percent of women giving birth who reported smoking during pregnancy.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

Data are calculated by dividing the number of babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy by total number of births.

Wyoming

In Wyoming during 1999, 21.1 percent of pregnant women smoked, while nationally only 12.6 percent smoked during pregnancy. Wyoming far outpaces the nation on this unhealthy trend.

Counties which reported the lowest incidence of smoking while pregnant are: Albany (8 percent) and Teton (6.3 percent). Niobrara (36 percent), Weston (33 percent), Campbell (28.1 percent) and Natrona (27.1 percent) Counties reported the highest rates. Age and education levels play an important role in the percentage of mothers who smoked while pregnant.

The higher the age and educational level, the less likely the mother was to smoke. It was found that American Indian pregnant women smoked 9 percentage points more than White pregnant women; although the majority of births in Wyoming are to White women (94 percent) and consequently make up 92.3 percent of all births born to smoking mothers.

Most Important Changes

- In 1999, 21.1 percent of Wyoming mothers reported smoking during pregnancy.
- In 1998, 22.5 percent of Wyoming mothers reported smoking during pregnancy.
- The all-time record low was set in 1995 with 19.9 percent of Wyoming mothers reporting they had smoked during their pregnancies.

Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	14.8	14.7	9.1	9	8.4	11	8.1	9.3	9.3	8
Big Horn	19.7	15	12	13.6	18.8	8.6	11.8	22.7	11.7	14.2
Campbell	27.2	30.8	27.1	27.6	28.2	26.4	27	28.8	28.4	28.1
Carbon	18.4	24.4	22.6	19.5	22.2	22.1	20.6	27.1	24.1	23.2
Converse	28.3	26.7	26.6	23.2	25.5	25.7	25.2	21.8	25.4	23.1
Crook	30.3	34.3	26	16.2	23.2	21.4	12.5	20	17.7	22
Fremont	28.4	30.3	29.4	25.4	24.1	23.2	25.9	22.2	30.9	23.3
Goshen	18.6	20	16.1	24.8	18.5	16.9	19.6	14.8	17.5	18.5
Hot Springs	31.3	17.8	22.8	21.4	28.6	17	16.7	29.5	23.5	18.8
Johnson	27.9	22.1	18.8	26.2	20	22.5	24.7	8	20.8	23.4
Laramie	22.6	21.8	23.8	19.6	17.7	15.2	16	18.1	18.5	16.5
Lincoln	22.5	18.3	18.9	15.8	20.7	14.4	11.6	10.9	14.4	14.8
Natrona	29.4	30.6	31.3	25.3	26.5	25.4	26.6	26.6	29.4	27.1
Niobrara	29.2	40	24.1	36	26.5	21.7	19.4	26.9	16	36
Park	19.1	21.1	14.8	19.5	22.2	12.8	18.4	14.8	20.4	16.5
Platte	21.5	20	16.5	16.7	23.7	16.7	15.1	19.6	29.6	21.2
Sheridan	21.1	23.3	23.5	28.5	19.9	21.6	19.9	20.7	22.2	25.1
Sublette	20.8	20.6	36.4	14.7	25.6	21.6	20	13.8	29.8	10.8
Sweetwater	27.4	26.7	26.7	24.2	29.8	26.1	25.1	26.1	26.4	28.4
Teton	21.8	13.9	13.4	6.8	9.9	11	7.3	3.7	7.4	6.3
Uinta	27.7	24	23.7	22.3	21.2	21.8	25.4	22	22.8	24.8
Washakie	21.2	16.8	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.6	19.6	12.6	13	14.7
Weston	20.5	31.1	24.7	30.9	23	28.1	21.7	29.7	26	33.3
Wyoming	24.3	24.4	23.6	21.4	21.7	19.8	20.2	20.4	22.4	21.1

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

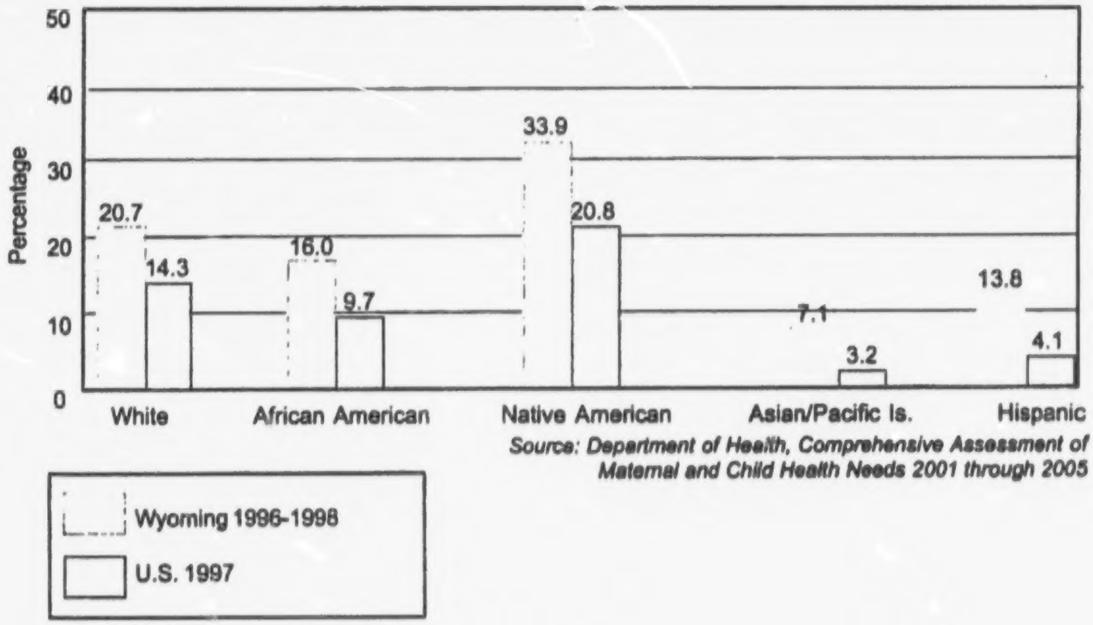
Percentage of Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy
Wyoming Resident Births, 1999

Age	Percent	Education	Percent	Race/Origin	Percent
<18	30.1	0-8	27.6	White	20.8
18-19	32.7	9-11	44.7	Black	22.1
20-29	22.4	12	27.7	Am. Indian	29.4
30-39	12.8	13-15	14.1	Other	6.3
40+	5.6	16+	3.0	Hispanic	13.0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

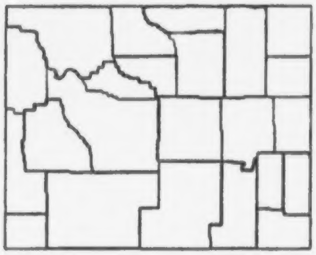
Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked Tobacco, Wyoming and United States, By Race/Ethnicity



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use during Pregnancy



Wyoming

Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Alcohol use has been called "the leading preventable cause of birth defects."

Use of alcohol during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight, infant mortality, neurological conditions associated with alcohol consumption and developmental disabilities in the infant.

Maternal and child health indicators associated with alcohol use include single marital status, low socioeconomic status and lack of early prenatal care.

In Wyoming from 1996 to 1998, 1.9 percent of women reported any alcohol use during pregnancy based on birth certificate data.

Nationally, 1.1 percent of mothers reported any alcohol use during pregnancy during 1998.

However, according to Women's Reproductive Health Survey (WRHS), 42 percent of pregnant study subjects were using alcohol at the time of the study.

The precentage reporting drinking alcohol during pregnancy increases with age, both in the WRHS survey and with birth certificate data.

Forty-five percent of women in the WRHS over age 27 were current alcohol users, compared to 39 percent of women ages 21-27 and 44 percent under age 21.

Illegal drug use is on the rise in the United States, but there are less data on the effects of drug use during pregnancy than on alcohol use.

Cocaine has been associated with decreased blood flow to the placenta, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate and an increased incidence of abruptio placenta. Some studies have associated cocaine use with low birth weight, small head circumference and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. The WRHS revealed that 14.5 percent of pregnant women in the study were current users of illicit drugs.

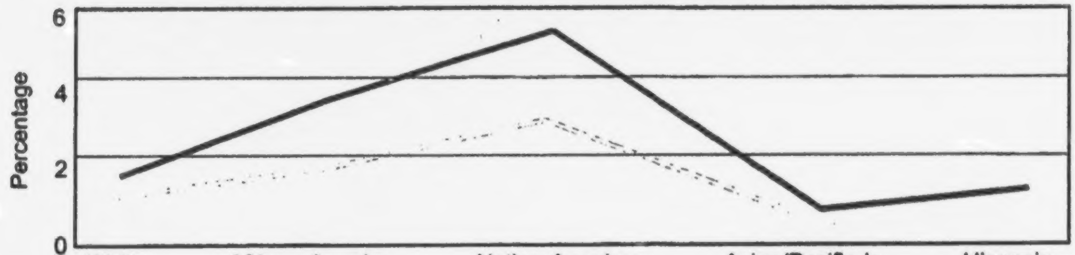
The most used drugs were marijuana (13 percent) followed by methamphetamine (4.3 percent) and cocaine (2.4 percent). Pregnant women less than 21 years of age had the highest rates of illicit drug and tobacco use. Five percent of Best Beginnings pregnant clients reported using illicit drugs during their pregnancies. Home Visiting for Pregnant and Parenting Families clients reported using the following at least once during the pregnancy: marijuana (57 percent) and cocaine (.9 percent). Accurate client data for other drugs were not available.

Most Important Changes

- From 1996 to 1998, 1.9 percent of women reported any alcohol use during pregnancy.
- The Women's Reproductive Health Survey reported 42 percent of pregnant subjects were using alcohol and 14.5 percent were using illicit drugs.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use during Pregnancy

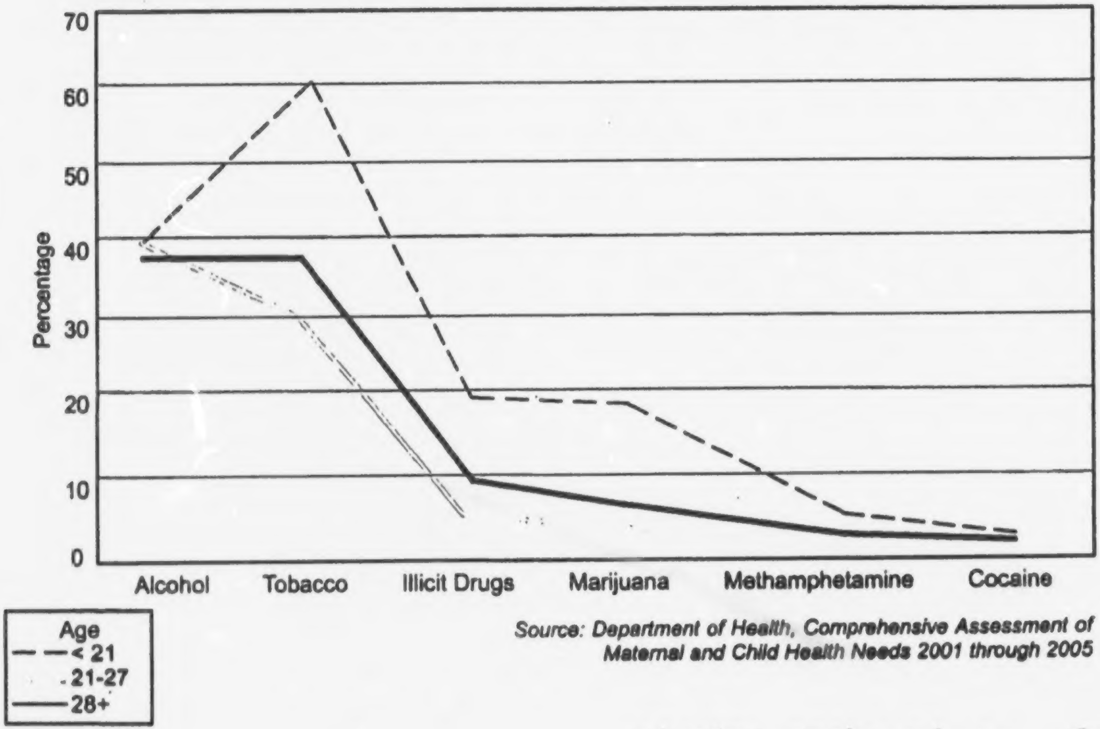
Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked Tobacco, Wyoming and United States, By Race/Ethnicity



	White	African American	Native American	Asian/Pacific Is.	Hispanic
WY '96-'98	1.7	3.7	5.2	0.6	1.2
[illegible]	1.1	1.7	3.6	0.4	0.7

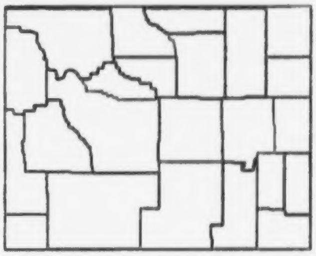
Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Substance Use by Pregnant Study Subjects by Age, 1999



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Teen Births



Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Definition

Number of babies born to mothers in the age group of 15 through 17 years of age.

Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of infant's birth.

Teenage birth rates are calculated by dividing the total number of females in the 15 through 17 age group who gave birth by the total number of females in the 15 to 17 age group population.

Wyoming

The Wyoming teenage birth rate in 1999 was 22 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17. Nationally, this figure is reported to be 28.7 per 1,000.

Teen birth rates are higher in Wyoming minorites than Whites, although caution should be used when looking at these data due to small numbers.

The teen birth rate has greatly declined since 1990 when the rate was recorded at 29 births for every 1,000 females in the ages of 15 to 17 years. However, the rates across all counties vary significantly. Fremont County, for example, has a teen birth rate of 39 as does Uinta County in 1999.

Nationally

Research indicates that giving birth as a teen can have negative consequences on both mothers and thier children.

Giving birth at an early age can limit a young woman's options regarding education and employment opportunities, increase the likelihood that she will need public assistance and have negative effects on the development of her children.

Between 1960 and 1985, birth rates for teens ages 15 through 19 dropped from 89.1 to 51.0 per 1,000 teen women.

This trend reversed between 1986 and 1991, and the teen birth rate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 teen women.

Since 1991, the teen birth rate has again turned downward, declining to 49.6 births per 1,000 teen women by 1999, a record low for the U.S.

The birth rate for Black teens has remained about twice that of White teens since 1960.

In 1999, the birth rate for White teens was 34.1 per 1,000 teen women, and for Black teens it was 81.1 per 1,000 teen women.

Black teens had the highest birth rate until 1994, when the rate for Hispanic teens surpassed that of Blacks; the Hispanic rate has remained at a higher level through 1999.

Most Important Changes

- The teen birth rate has steadily declined since 1990.
- In 1999, the Wyoming teen birth rate for teens ages 15-19 was 47.8 per 1,000 teens.
- In 1999, the national teen birth rate was 49.6 per 1,000 teens.

Teen Births

Black teens experienced a 30 percent drop in birth rates between 1991 and 1999, from 115.5 to 81.1 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19.

The birth rate for Black teens is now at its lowest point in more than 30 years. Teen birth rates increase with age. In 1999, the birth rate for all teens ages 15 through 17 was 28.7 per 1,000 teen women; for those ages 18 or 19, it was 80.2 per 1,000. Rates for teen females ages 10 through 14 were considerably lower at 0.9 per 1,000.

For Black and Hispanic teens, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds was more than twice that of the 15- through 17-year-old teen females.

The birth rate of White, American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander teen females ages 18 or 19 are over two and a half times that of younger teens ages 15 through 17.

The United States has the highest teen pregnancy, birth and legal abortion rates among western nations.

The teen pregnancy rate in the United States is twice as high as that in England, Wales and Canada; three times as high as that in Sweden and seven times as high as that in the Netherlands.

The Society of Adolescent Medicine cites a multitude of factors, including the lack of sex education, inadequate access to reliable contraception, poverty and substance abuse, as some of the reasons for the U.S.'s high teen pregnancy, birth and abortion rates.

The proportion of females ages 15 through 19 who obtained an abortion during the previous year increased from 2.3 percent to 4.4 percent between 1973 and 1985, presumably influenced both by the legalization of abortion and increasing levels of sexual activity and pregnancy.

By 1992, the proportion obtaining abortions had dropped to 3.6 percent, and it continued to decline, reaching 2.9 percent in 1996. Similar patterns occurred among both younger teens (ages 15 through 17) and older teens (ages 18 or 19).

There has not been a steady trend in the propensity of pregnant teens to give birth versus obtain an abortion over the past 20 years. In 1972, the proportion of pregnancies (excluding miscarriages) to females ages 15 through 19 that ended in birth was 76 percent. During the rest of the 1970s, this proportion declined as abortion increased.

Throughout most of the 1980s, however, the proportion of teen pregnancies ending in birth remained fairly stable at around 48 percent.

Number of Births to Teens 1999

	Number of Females 15 to 17 Years of Age	Number of Births	Rate per 1,000
Albany	505	6	12
Big Horn	352	13	37
Campbell	979	14	14
Carbon	411	11	27
Converse	374	7	19
Crook	145	1	7
Fremont	968	38	39
Goshen	345	7	20
Hot Springs	107	1	9
Johnson	186	4	22
Laramie	1,870	37	20
Lincoln	474	7	15
Natrona	1,554	45	29
Niobrara	72	1	14
Park	635	7	11
Platte	232	7	30
Sheridan	637	7	11
Sublette	142	0	0
Sweetwater	1,229	24	20
Teton	258	3	12
Uinta	686	27	39
Washakie	226	6	27
Weston	176	2	11
Wyoming	12,563	275	22

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Teen Births

Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	9	5	11	10	5	14	11	10	11	6
Big Horn	3	9	8	9	8	6	12	6	0	13
Campbell	30	22	13	23	20	19	19	20	16	14
Carbon	11	8	6	15	9	16	16	8	8	11
Converse	7	10	8	10	5	6	11	6	4	7
Crook	2	1	0	2	1	5	1	4	2	1
Fremont	29	27	22	32	29	31	33	37	32	38
Goshen	7	14	6	9	13	9	4	3	8	7
Hot Springs	3	4	1	2	5	3	4	2	2	1
Johnson	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	4
Laramie	61	43	49	50	43	50	53	53	50	37
Lincoln	8	9	10	6	9	6	4	9	8	7
Natrona	43	35	47	49	59	42	58	47	43	45
Niobrara	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Park	10	14	9	9	9	8	11	6	3	7
Platte	2	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	3	7
Sheridan	9	6	17	10	12	10	11	17	3	7
Sublette	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	0
Sweetwater	31	34	27	28	29	40	27	34	24	24
Teton	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	0	3
Uinta	18	17	20	21	23	19	16	16	19	27
Washakie	7	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	4	6
Weston	3	1	5	3	4	3	5	1	6	2
Wyoming	303	276	272	304	296	304	315	298	249	275

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Teen Births

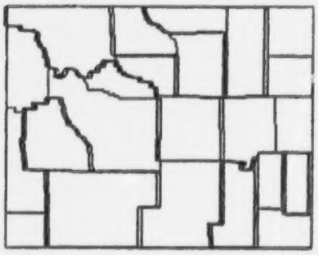
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females
Ages 15 to 17 Years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	19	11	22	20	10	26	20	19	21	12
Big Horn	10	30	26	29	24	17	34	17	0	37
Campbell	41	29	16	28	23	21	20	20	16	14
Carbon	28	20	15	37	21	37	37	18	19	27
Converse	24	33	26	31	15	17	29	16	10	19
Crook *	17	8	0	16	7	36	7	27	13	7
Fremont	39	35	28	39	33	34	35	38	33	39
Goshen	23	46	19	28	39	26	11	8	23	20
Hot Springs *	30	41	10	20	46	28	36	17	18	9
Johnson *	20	13	6	6	12	11	16	5	0	22
Laramie	40	28	30	29	24	27	28	28	27	20
Lincoln	22	24	25	15	20	13	8	19	17	15
Natrona	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27	29
Niobrara *	0	34	0	16	15	0	14	27	14	14
Park	20	27	17	16	15	13	17	9	5	11
Platte *	10	10	15	15	9	27	21	17	13	30
Sheridan	17	11	31	18	20	16	17	26	5	11
Sublette *	10	38	18	26	32	15	15	7	14	0
Sweetwater	30	32	24	24	24	32	21	27	19	20
Teton	35	17	10	15	5	13	21	20	0	12
Uinta	34	30	34	34	36	28	23	23	27	39
Washakie	37	21	23	23	14	18	13	25	17	27
Weston *	19	6	30	18	23	17	27	5	33	11
Wyoming	29	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	19	22

** Calculated rates for counties which has less than 100 total births in 1998 are statistically unreliable.*

Source: WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 1999

Sexually Transmitted Diseases



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

Wyoming rates for sexually transmitted diseases are lower than the nation's.

In 1999, the Wyoming rate of gonorrhea in females ages 15 to 19 years was 62.1 per 100,000 (representing 13 identified cases) compared to 718 per 100,000. In 1998, the Wyoming rate of gonorrhea in females ages 15 to 19 years was 54.7 per 100,000, compared to 780 per 100,000 nationally.

Chlamydia rates for Wyoming females ages 15 to 19 years in 1999 were 1,416 per 100,000 (representing 296 identified cases), compared to 2,044 per 100,000 nationally. Chlamydia rates for Wyoming females ages 15 to 19 years in 1998 were 1,022 per 100,000, compared to 2,359 per 100,000 nationally. The 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance data indicate that 89.6 percent of the students reported ever being taught about HIV in school, compared 90.6 nationally.

Middle school data for 1999 reveal that 82 percent of those surveyed were taught in their schools about HIV and AIDS. From 1994 to 1999, there were four newly diagonosed AIDS case for Wyoming youth less than age 20. Three of these cases were diagnosed in 1999 alone.

From 1994 to 1999, there were six people identified with HIV under age 20. One of these cases was identified in1999. In 1999, 48 percent of Wyoming teens reported ever having sexual intercourse and 6 percent had intercourse before age 13.

Of the teens reporting, 57 percent reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, and 31 percent reported using alcohol and drugs before their last sexual intercourse. Nationally, women suffer more frequent and more serious STD complications than men.

National rates disproportionately affect adolescents, young adults and Afican African American and Hispanic populations have higher rates of STDs, compared with rates for Whites. STDs generally are recognized as symtomatic and asymptomatic as only part of a very large public health problem. The organisms often found with STDs also cause many other harmful, often irreversible and costly clinical complications such as reproductive health problems, fetal and perinatal health problems and cancer.

Most Important Changes

- There were four newly diagnosed cases of AIDS from 1994 to 1999 for Wyoming youth ages 15 to 19, and six newly diagnosed cases of HIV.
- In 1999, 48 percent of Wyoming teens reported ever having sexual intercourse and 6 percent had intercourse before age 13.

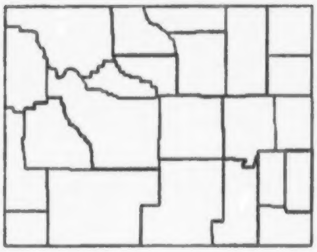
Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1999 Wyoming Teen Sexual Activity

Wyoming Sexual Activity Questions from 1999 YRBS Percent Responding Yes	WY Female	WY Male	WY Total	U.S. Total
Ever had Sexual Intercourse	47.9	47.8	47.9	45.9
First Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	3.4	8.9	6.2	8.3
Currently Sexually Active (Intercourse in the past 3 months)	36.0	32.7	34.5	36.3
Condom Use During Last Sexual Intercourse	50.4	65.0	57.2	58.0
Alcohol or Drug Use at last Sexual Intercourse	28.5	34.9	31.3	24.8
Currently Abstinent (among those who have had sexual intercourse, no sexual intercourse in the past 3 months)	24.7	31.5	28.0	27.3
Had Four or More Sexual Partners in Lifetime	15.2	16.8	16.1	16.2

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Adolescent Tobacco Use



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

In 1999, 35 percent (36 percent females and 35 percent males) of high school students responding to the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance reported current use of cigarettes (use in the past 30 days) compared to 35 percent nationally.

Of this 35 percent of Wyoming teens, 11 percent reported they usually get their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station.

Fifty-four percent of these Wyoming teens reported they had purchased cigarettes without being asked to show proof of age, compared to 67 percent nationally. In 1999, 18 percent of Wyoming teens responding to the YRBS reported using smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days (6 percent females and 29 percent males).

Nationally, 8 percent of teens reported using smokeless tobacco in 1999.

In Wyoming, tobacco accounts for 700 deaths each year. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported in 1994 that tobacco accounts for one out of every five deaths. Most people who smoke began using as children and teens. Among adults who have ever smoked daily, 82 percent tried their first cigarette before age 18, and 53 percent became daily smokers before age 18.

Studies have shown that youth who smoke are likely to have low self-esteem, perceive that tobacco use is normal, have peers and siblings that use and approve of tobacco use and lack self-efficiency in the ability to refuse offers to use tobacco. It's now well documented that smoking cigarettes cause heart disease; cancers of the lungs, larynx, esophagus, pharynx, mouth and bladder; and chronic lung disease.

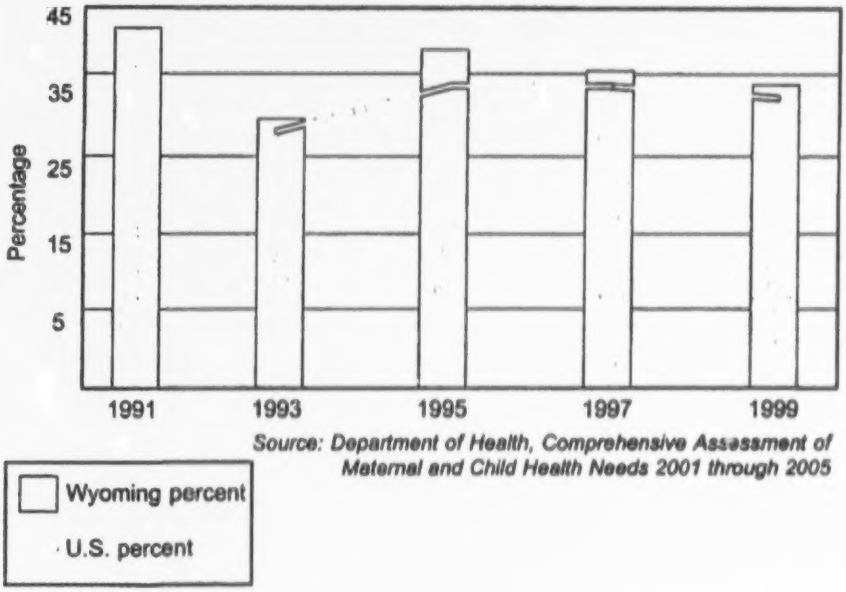
Cigarette smoking also contributes to cancer of the pancreas, kidney and cervix. Cigarette smoking is also linked to infertility. Use of smokeless tobacco causes a number of serious oral health problems including cancer of the mouth and gum, periodontitis and tooth loss. Other problems associated with smokeless tobacco use are rotting teeth, white/patchy lesions, gingival recession and nicotine addiction.

Most Important Changes

- ◆ In 1999, 35 percent of high school students responding to the Wyoming YRBS reported current use of cigarettes.
- ◆ In 1999, 18 percent of high school students responding to the Wyoming YRBS reported current use of smokeless tobacco.

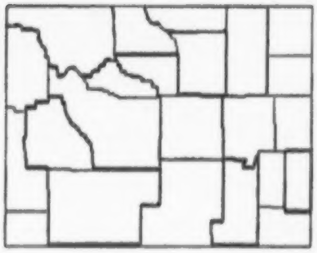
Adolescent Tobacco Use

Youth Cigarette Use: Percent
Reporting Current Usage,
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance 1999



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Use



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

Wyoming's 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) reported that 50 percent of 9th grade students, 52 percent of 10th grade students, 56 percent of 11th grade students and 62 percent of 12th grade students had at least one drink of alcohol on a single occassion in the past 30 days.

Overall, 55 percent of high school students reported current alcohol usage, compared to 50 percent nationally.

The Heathly People 2010 objective is to increase the proportion of adolescents not using alcohol or any illicit drug during the past 30 days to 89 percent.

In Wyoming, a major problem with alcohol use is consumption of large amounts on a single occasion.

Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

In Wyoming in 1999, 40 percent of students responding to the YRBS reported binge drinking, compared to 32 percent of all students nationwide.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce to 3 percent the proportion of 12- to 17-year-olds reporting binge drinking during the past month.

In 1999, Wyoming high school students responding to the YRBS reported using the following: 43 percent reports ever using marijuana, 9.8 percent report ever using cocaine, 4.9 percent ever using illegal steroids, 2.8 percent ever injecting drugs, 17.6 percent ever sniffing drugs or substances and 13 percent ever using methamphetamines. The Healthy People 2010 objectives are to decrease current use (use in the past 30 days) for high school students of marijuana to 0.7 percent, and any illicit drugs to 3 percent.

Excessive drinking has consequences for virtually every part of the body.

The wide range of alcohol-induced disorders is due (among other factors) to differences in the amount, duration and patterns of alcohol consumption, as well as differences in genetic vulnerability to particular alcohol-related consequences. Alcohol use has been linked with a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from traffic crashes, falls, fires and drowning. It also is a factor in homicide, suicide, child abuse and has been associated with high-risk sexual and self-destructive behavior. Drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing disorder. Addicted persons frequently engage in self-destructive and criminal behavior.

Most Important Changes

- Overall, 55 percent of high school students reported current alcohol usage, compared to 50 percent nationally.
- In 1999, 43 percent of Wyoming high school students reported ever having tried marijuana.

Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Use

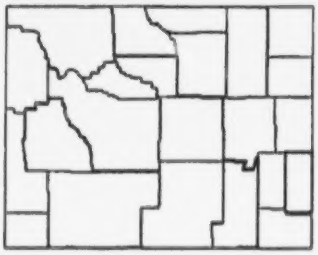
Wyoming Teen Illicit Drug Use

Wyoming Illicit Drug Use Questions from 1999 YRBS, Percent Responding Yes	Wyoming	U.S.	WY Rank (out of 22*)
Ever Used Cocaine	9.8	9.5	4
Current Cocaine User	3.7	4.0	10
Ever Used Heroin	2.9	2.4	13
Ever Used Illegal Steroids	4.9	3.7	7
Ever Injected Drugs	2.8	1.8	6
Ever Sniffed Drugs or Substances	17.6	14.6	4
Ever Used Methamphetamines	12.6	9.1	5

*Out of 22 states with weighted data

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Children Affected by Divorce



Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

2000 Census

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Definition

Number of children under the age 18 that were affected by divorce or annulment.

Data are recorded by county of occurrence and not necessarily residency.

Wyoming

In 1999, 2,749 children under the age of 18 were affected by divorce.

Divorce has affected nearly 3,000 children per year since 1990.

It is important to understand the magnitude of this issue as it affects the economies of many families, the well being of children and underscores the importance of child support payments and the state's effort to collect unmet payments.

In 1999, there were 2,818 divorces of which 50 percent affected children under the age of 18 in the family.

In 1999, the divorce rate for Wyoming was computed at 5.9 divorces per 1,000 population. The divorce rate in Wyoming exceeds the national rate, (4.1) by 44 percent. Custody of children in 1999 went primarily to the wife in 64 percent of the divorce cases.

This is down slightly from the report of 1998 when 69 percent of custody orders in divorce cases went to the wife.

During 1999, 10 percent of the custody orders went to the husbands and 22 percent were issued as joint custody and 4 percent of the divorcing cases had custody orders to other guardians.

The number of family households with "own" children under the age of 18 were recorded in the 2000 Census at 63,263, making up 32.7 percent of all households in Wyoming.

These households are defined as homes containing children under the age of 18 who are related to a parent, by adoption, birth or through marriage as a stepchild. 118,704 children live in "Family Households"

In Wyoming, married couple families make up 74 percent of the households containing own children while 26 percent are headed by a single parent.

Of those households containing children headed by a single parent, 71 percent are headed the mother and 29 percent are headed by the father. There are 4,479 households where children under the age of 18 are living with a non-parent. These households are not counted in the "Family Households" as discuessed in the text above or displayed in the following tables.

Most Important Changes

- ◆ In 1999, 2,727 children, under the age of 18, were affected by divorce.
- ◆ The divorce rate in Wyoming exceeds the national rate (4.1 per 1,000) by 44 percent.
- ◆ In 1999, custody of children were ordered to the wife in divorces 69 percent of the time

Children Affected by Divorce

Wyoming Families 2000

	Total Households With Children	Married Couple Households with Children		Single Parent Households with Children		Single Parent Households			
						Mother Households with Children		Father Households with Children	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Albany	3,169	2,311	73%	858	27%	645	20%	213	7%
Big Horn	1,400	1,113	80%	287	21%	189	14%	98	7%
Campbell	5,267	3,981	76%	1,286	24%	829	16%	457	9%
Carbon	1,910	1,400	73%	510	27%	366	19%	144	8%
Converse	1,715	1,299	76%	416	24%	297	17%	119	7%
Crook	745	609	82%	136	18%	87	12%	49	7%
Fremont	4,367	3,041	70%	1,326	30%	943	22%	383	9%
Goshen	1,448	1,095	76%	353	24%	253	17%	100	7%
Hot Springs	537	405	75%	132	25%	99	18%	33	6%
Johnson	850	641	75%	209	25%	141	17%	68	8%
Laramie	10,594	7,685	73%	2,909	27%	2,158	20%	751	7%
Lincoln	1,924	1,648	86%	276	14%	178	9%	98	5%
Natrona	8,644	5,926	69%	2,718	31%	1,995	23%	723	8%
Niobrara	274	215	78%	59	22%	42	15%	17	6%
Park	3,100	2,433	78%	667	22%	501	16%	166	5%
Platte	1,089	856	79%	233	21%	162	15%	71	7%
Sheridan	3,169	2,312	73%	857	27%	620	20%	228	7%
Sublette	775	630	81%	145	19%	[illegible]	12%	54	7%
Sweetwater	5,395	4,041	75%	1,354	25%	917	17%	437	8%
Teton	1,965	1,542	78%	423	22%	302	15%	121	6%
Uinta	3,047	2,313	76%	734	24%	516	17%	218	7%
Washakie	1,062	839	79%	223	21%	152	14%	71	7%
Weston	817	652	80%	165	20%	121	15%	44	5%
Wind River Res.	2,842	1,928	68%	914	32%	645	23%	269	9%
Wyoming	63,263	46,996	74%	16,267	26%	11,604	18%	4,663	7%

Source: 2000 Census

Children Affected by Divorce

States Ranked by Percent Change in Single Parent Families between 1990 and 2000

State	Percent Change
Utah	8%
Colorado	8%
California	9%
Michigan	10%
Illinois	10%
Massachusetts	12%
New Jersey	13%
Washington	14%
New York	15%
Nevada	15%
Arizona	15%
Oregon	16%
Georgia	17%
Texas	17%
Connecticut	19%
Maryland	19%
North Carolina	20%
Florida	20%
Louisiana	21%
Idaho	21%
Minnesota	21%
Wisconsin	22%
Montana	22%
Tennessee	22%
Mississippi	22%
Kansas	23%
Vermont	23%
Ohio	23%
Alaska	24%
Oklahoma	24%
Pennsylvania	25%
Virginia	26%
Indiana	25%
Alabama	25%
New Mexico	26%
Iowa	27%
Kentucky	27%
Missouri	27%
Nebraska	27%
Arkansas	27%
South Carolina	28%
Delaware	28%
Wyoming	28%
West Virginia	30%
Hawaii	31%
Maine	31%
Rhode Island	32%
New Hampshire	32%
South Dakota	32%
North Dakota	36%
District of Columbia	6%
United States	18%

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Children Affected by Divorce

Children Under the Age of 18 Years Affected by Divorce by County of Occurance

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Albany	163	163	175	139	127	155	100	105	135	90
Big Horn	50	48	69	68	54	45	45	25	24	38
Campbell	182	248	237	290	190	256	207	237	263	170
Carbon	111	105	119	112	110	109	106	81	50	80
Converse	68	54	92	61	74	87	63	55	49	51
Crook	35	35	19	36	23	30	23	25	25	21
Fremont	238	224	233	206	219	182	279	182	176	201
Goshen	67	89	87	59	61	91	57	58	58	37
Hot Springs	36	24	39	26	28	34	30	31	30	24
Johnson	32	35	52	39	32	43	36	29	23	36
Laramie	599	598	552	489	600	610	597	499	438	441
Lincoln	60	106	77	92	58	79	83	76	65	91
Natrona	562	576	537	581	626	566	491	497	464	433
Niobrara	2	5	29	18	13	12	16	4	3	9
Park	152	185	149	87	127	120	105	107	126	142
Platte	65	56	53	62	49	55	45	44	72	64
Sheridan	204	204	169	141	124	175	128	122	146	121
Sublette	18	28	31	31	32	15	26	21	31	33
Sweetwater	277	312	344	332	309	330	300	283	254	322
Teton	69	69	77	73	81	61	52	55	59	79
Uinta	201	190	165	166	222	150	156	151	146	199
Washakie	63	79	92	57	50	65	48	57	55	44
Weston	27	39	40	28	53	36	30	24	35	23
Wyoming	3,281	3,472	3,437	3,193	3,262	3,306	3,023	2,768	2,727	2,749

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Children Affected by Divorce

United States Households with Children by Type and Gender of Single Parent

States	Married Couple Households with Children		Single Parent Households with Children		Among Single Parent Households			
					Single Mother		Single Father	
Alabama	391,185	70%	170,273	30%	141,057	83%	29,216	17%
Alaska	63,245	71%	25,239	29%	17,243	68%	7,996	32%
Arizona	428,878	71%	179,340	29%	129,511	72%	49,829	28%
Arkansas	237,174	71%	97,430	29%	76,774	79%	20,656	21%
California	2,989,974	73%	1,127,062	27%	834,716	74%	292,346	26%
Colorado	404,866	74%	138,722	26%	102,113	74%	36,609	26%
Connecticut	307,126	73%	112,159	27%	91,114	81%	21,045	19%
Delaware	65,535	69%	29,640	31%	22,975	78%	6,665	22%
District of Columbia	20,741	42%	28,363	58%	24,561	87%	3,802	13%
Florida	1,215,197	68%	564,389	32%	437,680	78%	126,709	22%
Georgia	732,734	70%	318,568	30%	258,006	81%	60,562	19%
Hawaii	96,758	75%	32,564	25%	23,619	73%	8,945	27%
Idaho	132,101	77%	38,362	23%	27,091	71%	11,271	29%
Illinois	1,113,582	74%	400,979	26%	315,957	79%	85,022	21%
Indiana	556,113	72%	211,723	28%	160,311	76%	51,412	24%
Iowa	274,565	76%	86,588	24%	64,367	74%	22,221	26%
Kansas	260,923	76%	84,168	24%	62,757	75%	21,411	25%
Kentucky	375,211	73%	141,133	27%	110,565	78%	30,568	22%
Louisiana	374,158	65%	197,895	35%	161,546	82%	36,349	18%
Maine	112,767	72%	44,558	28%	32,352	73%	12,206	27%
Maryland	461,446	70%	200,726	30%	159,342	79%	41,384	21%
Massachusetts	548,360	73%	200,505	27%	163,550	82%	36,955	18%
Michigan	873,227	71%	363,486	29%	283,758	78%	79,728	22%
Minnesota	477,615	76%	148,676	24%	111,371	75%	37,305	25%
Mississippi	234,484	65%	128,932	35%	106,203	82%	22,729	18%

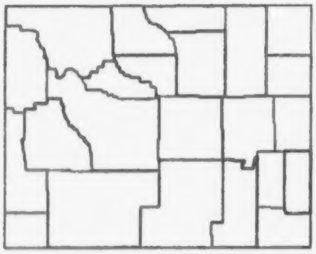
Children Affected by Divorce

United States Households with Children by Type and Gender of Single Parent, Continued

States	Married Couple Households with Children		Single Parent Households with Children		Among Single Parent Households			
					Single Mother		Single Father	
Missouri	497,201	71%	202,578	29%	156,571	77%	46,007	23%
Montana	82,384	74%	29,423	26%	21,201	72%	8,222	28%
Nebraska	165,564	76%	52,072	24%	39,685	76%	12,387	24%
Nevada	166,072	70%	72,774	30%	50,675	70%	22,099	30%
New Hampshire	120,337	76%	38,073	24%	27,257	72%	10,816	28%
New Jersey	776,205	76%	249,351	24%	196,809	79%	52,542	21%
New Mexico	157,745	67%	77,285	33%	56,133	73%	21,152	27%
New York	1,527,187	68%	704,194	32%	573,384	81%	130,810	19%
North Carolina	707,506	71%	288,142	29%	227,351	79%	60,791	21%
North Dakota	62,002	77%	18,451	23%	13,639	74%	4,812	26%
Ohio	996,042	71%	413,870	29%	323,095	78%	90,775	22%
Oklahoma	311,735	72%	123,058	28%	94,403	77%	28,655	23%
Oregon	296,404	72%	114,399	28%	83,131	73%	31,268	27%
Pennsylvania	1,043,071	73%	387,737	27%	298,021	77%	89,716	23%
Rhode Island	85,817	69%	39,050	31%	31,703	81%	7,347	19%
South Carolina	333,951	67%	161,325	33%	131,010	81%	30,315	19%
South Dakota	71,148	75%	24,032	25%	17,645	73%	6,387	27%
Tennessee	499,298	71%	208,007	29%	165,842	80%	42,165	20%
Texas	2,001,628	73%	721,702	27%	564,288	78%	157,414	22%
Utah	245,743	82%	54,003	18%	40,329	75%	13,674	25%
Vermont	55,907	73%	20,502	27%	14,792	72%	5,710	28%
Virginia	645,504	73%	236,389	27%	186,591	79%	49,798	21%
Washington	541,636	73%	200,845	27%	146,920	73%	53,925	27%
West Virginia	156,927	74%	56,145	26%	42,304	75%	13,841	25%
Wisconsin	493,530	74%	171,709	26%	128,952	75%	42,757	25%
Wyoming	46,996	74%	16,267	26%	11,604	71%	4,663	29%
United States	24,835,505	72%	9,752,863	28%	7,561,874	78%	2,190,989	22%

Source: 2000 Census

Juvenile Crime Arrests



Definition

Juvenile arrests for violent crimes include: murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Juvenile arrests are in accordance with the age definition of a juvenile for the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is a person under 18 years of age.

Data are reported by county of arrest. Differences in arrest practices, reporting, policies and enforcement emphasis among agencies influence the volume of arrests 1999 data have been adjusted for missing reports.

Wyoming

In 1998, there were 9,060 juvenile arrests for all crime types. In 2000, there were 7,651 crime arrests. The crime rate has been increasing since 1990 due to more drug, weapon and alcohol violations.

One hundred juveniles were arrested for crimes of a violent nature, which include homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault in 2000.

According to the 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 47 percent of middle school students reported having had carried a weapon.

For those high school students surveyed, 24 percent reported having had carried a weapon in the preceding 30 days of the survey.

Nationally

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Violent Crime Index includes murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

The rate of youth arrests for these Index crimes increased substantially between 1980 and 1994, from 334 to 527 per 100,000 persons ages 10 through 17, and has been declining since to where it stood in 1998 at 370 per 100,000 persons ages 10 through 17.

Arrest rates for Violent Index crimes have consistently been much higher among males than among females over time and across all ages.

Rates for both males and females increased considerably between 1980 and 1994 for males and 1995 for females, with declines in the past several years for both genders.

In 1998, rates for males and females ages 10 through 17 were 597 and 130 per 100,000, respectively.

Youth Violent Crime Index arrest rates climb quickly and steadily with age for males, from 124 per 100,000 for 10- through 12-year-olds to 1,356 per 100,000 among 17-year-olds in 1998.

The rates for young women in 1998 also in-

Most Important Changes

- Arrests for violent crime are increasing while arrests for all crimes are declining.
- In 2000, 100 juveniles were arrested for violent crimes.
- Arrests rates are higher for males across all ages than the rates for females across all ages.

Juvenile Crime Arrests

crease with age, with 234 arrests per 100,000 for females ages 17.

Girls ages 10 through 12 are the least likely to be arrested for violent crimes, with only 26 per 100,000 arrested in 1998.

Juveniles accounted for 17 percent of all criminal arrests and 16 percent of arrests for serious violent crime in 1999, a decrease of 8 percent from 1998.

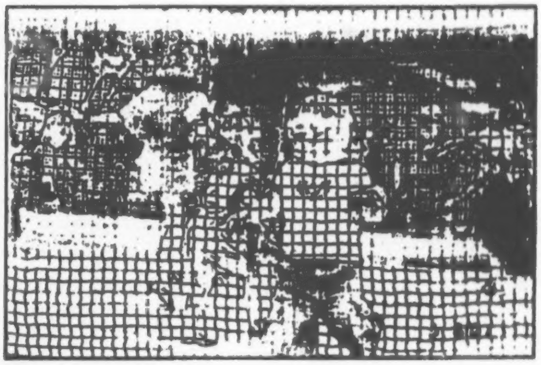
The arrest rate for violent crime by juveniles had dropped 23 percent since 1995, notwithstanding steady growth in the number of children in America over the past decade.

The juvenile murder arrest rate has declined even more rapidly, dropping over 55 percent over the past 10 years.

Contrary to popular perception, the vast majority of children involved in the juvenile justice system are non-violent offenders.

Less than 10 percent of young people who come in contact with the juvenile justice system are serious, habitual, violent offenders.

The majority of juvenile crimes involve property offenses: arson, burglary, car theft and larceny.



According to one study, more than half of the males and nearly three-quarters of the females who enter the juvenile justice system never return.

Although most juvenile offenders are not violent and do not re-offend, the trend among policy makers at the national and state levels has been to advance broad policies in response to a small number of serious, violent offenders.

Highly publicized events involving teens and unfounded reports on the emergence of the youthful "superpredator" continue to be used by lawmakers to justify a shift away from rehabilitative approaches towards more punitive remedies for juveniles.

Since 1992, 47 states and the District of Columbia have made their juvenile justice system more punitive.

Nearly all have passed laws that make it easier to transfer young offenders from the juvenile justice system to adult court, which subjects juveniles to adult sentences and adult prison. Although transfer of juveniles to adult court is commonly believed to be a response to serious violent crime, 21 states either require or allow adult prosecution of juveniles for certain property offenses, and 19 states authorize or mandate prosecution of juveniles who are accused of drug offenses in criminal court.

As a result, trying children in adult court, where the primary goal is punishment and deterrence rather than rehabilitation, has become increasingly easy. Treating children as adults and subjecting them to the severity of the adult criminal justice system mainly teaches children to be better criminals.

Sources of Data

Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

The State of America's Children 2001

State of Wyoming, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albany	166	99	216	337	352	552	420	424	423	313	285
Big Horn	79	50	23	35	49	89	109	80	159	94	81
Campbell	762	777	880	890	864	890	954	877	908	863	760
Carbon	191	195	126	234	360	299	203	302	298	309	402
Converse	120	110	162	102	112	151	177	170	212	185	148
Crook	23	30	30	24	46	31	52	34	31	57	62
Fremont	396	467	597	568	652	791	751	786	664	698	619
Goshen	128	204	187	193	185	246	231	228	215	159	202
Hot Springs	88	105	95	68	58	89	97	96	82	103	93
Johnson	57	47	28	39	29	16	26	45	62	38	38
Laramie	690	788	859	1,227	1,432	1,597	1,677	1,797	1,579	1,612	1,084
Lincoln	86	51	46	45	42	37	55	61	36	86	105
Natrona	1,145	1,184	1,009	1,002	1,145	1,043	935	1,200	1,781	1,602	1,399
Niobrara	0	7	6	9	0	9	10	0	2	35	14
Park	125	204	190	157	291	367	442	484	379	354	284
Platte	42	46	38	36	29	32	21	24	27	62	46
Sheridan	250	291	316	367	405	343	355	503	437	332	449
Sublette	32	28	21	6	6	13	10	11	5	18	12
Sweetwater	339	323	312	357	537	554	770	937	1,012	1,089	1,125
Teton	162	287	266	276	317	183	108	97	103	62	37
Uinta	243	153	207	257	216	311	319	246	197	269	194
Washakie	30	16	1	8	2	10	101	213	144	167	195
Weston	41	47	23	39	39	55	37	22	36	39	37
Wyoming	5,195	5,509	5,640	6,276	7,168	7,708	7,860	8,637	9,060	8,546	7,651
Yearly % Change	6.00%	2.40%	11.30%	14.20%	7.50%	2.00%	9.90%	9.90%	4.90%	-5.70%	-10.50%

Source: State of Wyoming, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albany	1	1	7	3	5	6	2	4	6	4	3
Big Horn	4	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	2
Campbell	11	11	6	15	11	9	10	12	13	11	6
Carbon	3	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	3	1	6
Converse	2	1	4	4	2	0	0	3	2	2	0
Crook	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	5	6
Fremont	2	1	5	9	5	7	3	2	6	6	4
Goshen	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Hot Springs	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Laramie	4	5	7	10	8	14	21	7	7	8	12
Lincoln	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	8
Natrona	21	18	10	21	16	3	6	5	6	18	12
Niobrara	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Park	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	10	7	5	6
Platte	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Sheridan	0	1	1	5	8	4	10	6	2	3	9
Sublette	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	1
Sweetwater	1	2	4	6	2	7	12	16	8	8	10
Teton	2	4	3	2	5	0	1	6	0	0	0
Uinta	6	0	0	1	4	4	7	1	1	6	4
Washakie	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	3	2	4	6
Weston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wyoming	69	48	51	89	81	79	93	83	74	89	100
Yearly % Change	•	-30%	6%	75%	-9%	-2%	18%	-11%	-11%	20%	12%

Source: State of Wyoming, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests by Gender for All Crimes

	1999 Total	1999 Male	1999 Female	2000 Total	2000 Male	2000 Female
Albany	313	205	108	285	172	113
Big Horn	94	74	20	81	64	17
Campbell	863	641	222	760	533	227
Carbon	309	202	107	402	285	117
Converse	185	139	46	148	117	31
Crook	57	42	15	62	46	16
Fremont	698	435	263	619	396	223
Goshen	159	129	30	202	171	31
Hot Springs	103	76	27	93	60	33
Johnson	38	26	12	38	27	11
Laramie	1,612	1,191	421	1,064	710	354
Lincoln	86	63	23	105	75	30
Natrona	1,602	1,093	509	1,399	971	428
Niobrara	35	21	14	14	8	6
Park	354	260	94	284	203	81
Platte	62	48	14	46	28	18
Sheridan	332	237	95	449	280	169
Sublette	18	14	4	12	11	1
Sweetwater	1,089	709	380	1,125	800	325
Teton	62	53	9	37	24	13
Uinta	269	187	82	194	139	55
Washakie	167	109	58	195	128	67
Weston	39	27	12	37	28	9
Wyoming	8,546	5,981	2,565	7,651	5,276	2,375
% by Gender	*	70%	30%	*	69%	31%
% Change of Arrests	*	*	*	-10.50%	-11.80%	-7.40%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General

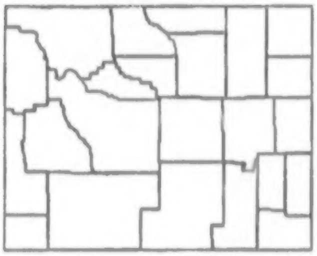
Juvenile Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes by Gender

	1999 Total	1999 Male	1999 Female	2000 Total	2000 Male	2000 Female
Albany	4	1	3	3	0	3
Big Horn	1	1	0	2	2	0
Campbell	11	11	0	6	6	0
Carbon	1	1	0	6	4	2
Converse	2	2	0	0	0	0
Crook	5	3	2	6	4	2
Fremont	6	4	2	4	4	0
Goshen	0	0	0	4	4	0
Hot Springs	1	1	0	1	1	0
Johnson	3	2	1	0	0	0
Laramie	8	6	2	12	11	1
Lincoln	1	1	0	8	2	6
Natrona	18	16	2	12	7	5
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	5	5	0	6	6	0
Platte	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	3	1	2	9	7	2
Sublette	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sweetwater	8	6	2	10	10	0
Teton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uinta	6	3	3	4	4	0
Washakie	4	2	2	6	5	1
Weston	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	89	68	21	100	78	22
% by Gender	*	76%	24%	*	78%	22%
% Change of Arrests	*	*	*	4.80%	14.70%	4.80%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General

Teen Violent Deaths



Definition

Teenage violent deaths includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for ages 15 to 19 years.

Data are recorded by place of residence, not place of death or occurrences.

Sources of Data

2001 National Kids Count Data Book

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Wyoming

In 1999, 38 teens died violently. This represents a decrease of 6 since 1998 although an increase of 51 percent since 1990.

Fifty-eight percent of these deaths in 1999 were due to injuries suffered in motor vehicle accidents, and 34 percent of teen violent deaths were due to suicide.

Nationally

The rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 77 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1998. Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides and suicides all declined between 1990 and 1998, a closer examination of recent trends reveal a more complex picture.

Between 1990 and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 7,561 to 6,565, while the number of teen homicides increased from 3,042 to 3,569 during the same period. However, between 1994 and 1998, the number of teen homicides fell 35 percent to 2,311. Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,590 in 1998. In another positive trend, the number of teen suicide deaths decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,737 in 1998. The rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 54 deaths per 100,000 in 1998—a drop of 24 percent.

This measure improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but the rate remains signigicantly higher for African American and Native American teens. During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 46 states and the District of Columbia and increased in four other states. In 1998 the rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide ranged from a low of 33 deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Rhode Island to a high of 86 deaths per 100,000 teens in Nevada.

Most Important Changes

- ◆ In 1999, 38 teens died violentely. Most of these teenagers were killed in motor vehicle accidents.
- ◆ Nationally, there were 2,311 homicides from 1994 to 1998, and accidental deaths accounted for 6,590 teenagers during the same period.

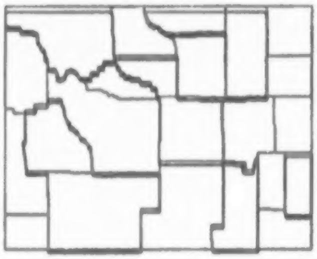
Teen Violent Deaths

Teenage Violent Deaths
Ages 15-19 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Albany	0	2	5	2	0	1	2	3	3	0	18
Big Horn	0	2	2	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	14
Campbell	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	18
Carbon	2	0	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	19
Converse	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	1	9
Crook	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Fremont	5	8	4	0	3	3	10	3	6	3	45
Goshen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	5
Hot Springs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Laramie	6	7	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	4	46
Lincoln	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	18
Natrona	4	3	2	4	1	2	5	3	2	8	34
Niobrara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Park	0	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	4	6	30
Platte	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	5
Sheridan	2	0	3	6	4	3	1	0	1	0	20
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Sweetwater	1	1	9	1	5	4	4	7	5	4	41
Teton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Uinta	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	34
Washakie	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	8
Weston	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	7
Wyoming	27	28	43	34	42	38	48	39	43	38	390

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths



Definition

Teenage death by motor vehicle are reported for ages 15 to 19 years.

Data are recorded by county of residence, not place of death or occurrence.

Wyoming

In 1999, 22 teenagers died from motor vehicle related injuries.

Natrona County lost 5 teenagers in 1999 in motor vehicle crashes.

During 1999, 13 Wyoming children between ages 1 to 14 years lost their lives due to motor vehicle related injuries.

From July, 1997 to June, 1998, motor vehicle crashes accounted for the greatest number of childhood hospitalizations in Wyoming, for a total of direct hospitalization costs of $472,774.

This does not include direct costs.

During the years 1990 through 1999, 215 teenagers died from injuries suffered from motor vehicle collisions.

Nationally

Youth ages 15 to 24 had the highest fatality and injury rates of any age group in 1998 due to motor vehicle crashes.

Such crashes are among the major cause of injury-related deaths from 15- to 19-year-olds, accounting for 36 percent of injury deaths in 1996.

As a fraction of all violent deaths to teens, motor vehicle crashes involving children have declined in the recent years.

Data for 1998 show that motor vehicle crashes claimed 26.4 lives per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19, compared with 43.6 per 100,000 youth in 1970.

The rate of motor vehicle crash deaths among youth has been relatively constant since 1992.

For persons under 20, the decrease in the rate of youth motor vehicle deaths between 1970 and 1998 has been greatest among White males ages 15 through 19, falling from 67.1 to 36.2 deaths per 100,000 and among Black males who declined from 43.4 to 26.0 deaths per 100,000.

Similar decreases in the rates of motor vehicle crash deaths have not been seen among females ages 15 through 19.

Among White females, ages 15 through 19, the rate of deaths due to motor vehicle crashes has fluctuated between 20 and 26 per 100,000; by 1998 it was 20.9 deaths per 100,000 compared with 24.4 deaths per 100,000 in 1970.

Most Important Changes

- From July, 1997 to June, 1998, motor vehicle crashes accounted for the greatest number of childhood hospitalizations in Wyoming.
- Youth ages 15 through 24 have the highest fatality and injury rates for motor vehicle crashes.

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 1999

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

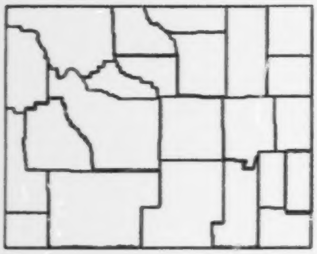
Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths

Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths
Ages 15-19 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Albany	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	10
Big Horn	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	8
Campbell	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	9
Carbon	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	8
Converse	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	8
Crook	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fremont	2	7	1	0	1	1	7	1	5	0	25
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Hot Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Laramie	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	2	23
Lincoln	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10
Natrona	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	20
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Park	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4	12
Platte	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	8
Sheridan	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	8
Sublette	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Sweetwater	1	1	5	0	3	3	1	3	1	2	20
Teton	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Uinta	2	3	1	2	0	2	3	3	1	3	20
Washakie	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5
Weston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Wyoming	14	21	23	19	24	20	29	20	23	22	215

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Teen Suicides



Definition

Number of suicides committed by Wyoming teenagers between the ages of 15 through 19.

Data are reported by county of residency and not by place of death.

Sources of Data

Trends In the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

In 1999, there were 13 suicides for teens ages 15 through 19 for a rate of 29.8 per 100,000 compared to 11.1 per 100,000 nationally in 1998.

Suicide was the second leading cause of death for Wyoming youth ages 15 through 19 and the third leading cause of death for ages 20 through 24 in 1999. The 1997 through 1999 three-year rolling average suicide rate was 19.6 per 100,000 in Wyoming. Wyoming's teen suicide rate steadily dropped from 1993 through 1998, but has risen sharply in the last year.

Nationally

Suicide, like homicide, has come to play a proportionately larger role in teen deaths over the past several decades. Between 1970 and 1990, the suicide rate for youth ages 15 through 19 nearly doubled, from 5.9 to 11.1 per 100,000.

After remaining stable from 1990 to 1994 at approximately 11 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19 the rate decreased slightly to 8.9 per 100,000 in 1998. Male teens are more likely than females to commit suicide.

The suicide rate for White males ages 15 through 19 was 15.3 per 100,000 in 1998, more than five times the rate of 3.0 per 100,000 for White females.

Among Blacks, males had a rate almost six times that of females for youth ages 15 through 19 in 1998 (10.7 and 1.8 per 100,000, respectively).

White males ages 15 through 19 have long had a higher suicide rate than their Black male peers.

In 1970, White males ages 15 through 19 were twice as likely as Black males to commit suicide (9.4 versus 4.7 per 100,000).

However, the gap between White and Black male suicide rates has narrowed in recent years, with suicide rates of 15.3 and 10.7 per 100,000, respectively.

Among females ages 15 through 19, Whites and Blacks were equally likely to commit suicide in 1970, with rates of 2.9 per 100,000.

By 1975, White female suicide rates were more than twice that of their Black peers ages 15 through 19.

White female suicide rates have remained higher than Black female rates since 1975.

Most Important Changes

◆ There were 13 suicides among teens ages 15 through 19 in 1999 in Wyoming.

◆ Wyoming's suicide rate of 29.8 is significantly higher than the national rate of 11.1.

◆ Suicide was the second leading cause of death for Wyoming youth ages 15 through 19.

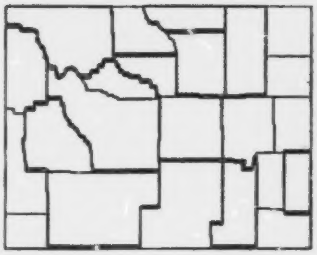
Teen Suicides

Teenage Suicides
Ages 15-19 by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Albany	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
Big Horn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Campbell	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Carbon	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6
Converse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crook	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Fremont	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	9
Goshen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hot Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	11
Lincoln	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Natrona	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	8
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	8
Platte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	11
Teton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Uinta	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	8
Washakie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	8	13	10	11	8	10	7	6	7	13	93

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 1999

Child and Adolescent Nutrition and Obesity



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

The 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) reported 11.9 percent of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight, (9.8 percent females and 13.8 percent males), and 5.5 percent of students were overweight (2.1 percent females and 8.8 percent males).

According to YRBS, 28.4 percent of teens described themselves as slightly overweight (females 35.9 percent and males 21.6 percent). The Health People 2010 objective is to reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese to 5 precent. In 1999, 21.5 percent of Wyoming teens reported they ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days.

The 1999 Wyoming YRBS reported that 40 percent (61 percent females and 22 percent males) of Wyoming teens were attempting weight loss.

Wyoming female teens were more likely than males to use laxatives, take diet pills and exercise to lose weight. In 1998, 18.8 percent of children in Wyoming's public schools were eligible for free or reduced lunch.

Women, Infant and Children (WIC) reached 2,745 women, and 8,167 children and infants in December 1999. Among WIC infants and children (0 to 5 years), 11 percent were found to have short stature. Of those reached, 12.4 percent were found to be overweight. 14.3 percent of those who had their blood tested were found to have iron deficiencies.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce growth retardation (defined as height-for-age below the fifth percentile in the age-gender appropriate population) among low-income children under age 5 years to 5 percent.

In December 1999, 3 percent of WIC children were low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds at birth).

Many diseases are associated with overweight and obesity. Persons who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for high blood pressure, type two diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems and some types of cancers. The health outcomes related to these diseases, however, often can be improved through weight loss or, at a minimum, no further weight gain. Total costs (medical and lost productivity) attributable to obesity alone amounted to an estimated $99 billion in 1995.

Most Important Changes

- ◆ In 1999, 40 percent of Wyoming teens were attempting weight loss.
- ◆ In 1999, 11.9 pecent of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight.
- ◆ In 1999, 5.5 percent of Wyoming students were overweight.

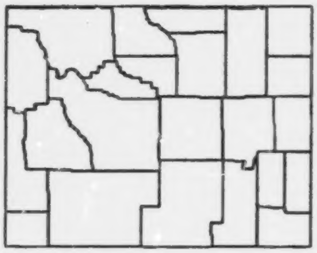
Child and Adolescent Nutrition and Obesity

1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey
Responses in Percentages

Nutrition Questions from YRBS, Precent Responding Yes, 1999	WY Female	WY Male	WY Total	U.S. Total
Ate 5 or More Servings of Fruit and Vegetables	19.3	23.8	21.6	23.9
Drank >= 3 Glasses of Milk Daily	20.0	34.8	27.7	18.0
Thought They were Overweight	35.9	21.6	28.4	30.0
Overweight by BMI	2.1	8.8	5.5	9.9
Were Attempting Weight Loss	60.5	21.5	40.4	42.7
Took Laxatives to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	6.4	2.3	4.3	4.8
Took Diet Pills to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	9.3	4.1	6.6	7.6
Fasted to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	18.7	7.1	12.7	12.6
Dieted to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	56.6	22.2	38.9	40.4
Exercised to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	70.6	47.4	58.6	58.4

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Education



Sources of Data

2001 The State of America's Children Yearbook

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Wyoming Department of Education

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Definition

A summary of children in grades kindergarten through 12th grade attending public schools.

Wyoming

During the 2000-2001 school year, there were 89,532 students enrolled in the K-12 public education system of which 28.7 percent qualified for the Free or Reduced Lunch Program and 13.1 percent were special education students. During the school year of 1999-2000, 1,770 children in grades 7 through 12 dropped out of school.

Natrona County experienced 419 children dropping out accounting for a drop out rate for grades 7-12 of 7 percent.

There are 13.1 percent of enrolled students classified as special education students. These children have learning, behavior or physical disabilities.

Nationally

In order to sucend, children must be able to achieve in reading, writing and mathematics at high levels. Unfortunately, the overall performance of U.S. students falls woefully short.

The National Education Goals Panel set a goal for all students to be reading and writing at the "Proficient" or "Advanced" levels by the year 2000. The Proficient level means achieving a solid understanding of the knowledge and skills required in fourth, eighth and 12th grade.

The vast majority of students are not performing at Proficient levels, and few are performing at Advanced levels. Reading and writing are the areas most in need of improvement. However, students have demonstrated overall improvements in their mathematics.

Enrollment in an early childhood program is one indicator of readiness to succeed in elementary schools that may be especially relevant for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

One of the National Education Goals for the year 2000, adopted by Congress, is that "all children will have access to high-quality and developmentally appropriate preschool programs that help prepare children for school."

In 1998, 48 percent of children ages three to four who had not yet entered kindergarten attended a nursery school program. This represents a substantial increase from the 30 percent who attended nursery school in 1980.

When a broader set of center-based programs is considered, the increase in early childhood program enrollment is even more substantial. In 1999, 57 percent of all 3- to 4-year-old children were enrolled in a center-based program. This reflects a modest increase from 51 percent in 1991 and 1993.

Most Important Changes

- There were 89,531 Wyoming students enrolled in K-12 for the 2000-2001 school year.
- Twenty-eight percent of K-12 Wyoming students were eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch.
- Wyoming's special education students accounted for 13.1 percent.

Education

Education Overview

	Number of Students Enrolled 2000-2001	Number of Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 2000-2001	Percent Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch Program 2000-2001	Special Education Students 2000-2001	Percent Special Education Students 2000-2001	Drop Outs From Grades 7 through 12 1999-2000
Albany	3,791	974	25.7%	616	16.2%	87
Big Horn	2,366	974	41.2%	323	13.7%	37
Campbell	7,488	1,669	22.3%	781	10.4%	81
Carbon	2,737	802	29.3%	365	13.1%	44
Converse	2,443	804	32.9%	303	12.4%	26
Crook	1,176	316	26.9%	186	15.8%	12
Fremont	6,739	2,734	40.6%	1,029	15.3%	206
Goshen	2,029	803	39.6%	294	14.5%	28
Hot Springs	763	222	29.1%	99	13.0%	19
Johnson	1,307	284	21.7%	180	13.8%	8
Laramie	14,197	3,969	28.0%	1,617	11.4%	148
Lincoln	3,201	775	24.2%	309	9.7%	41
Natrona	12,038	3,828	31.8%	1,689	14.0%	419
Niobrara	426	116	27.1%	63	14.7%	6
Park	4,293	1,036	24.2%	426	9.9%	62
Platte	1,627	508	31.2%	228	14.0%	34
Sheridan	4,259	1,289	30.3%	550	12.9%	71
Sublette	1,208	253	20.9%	135	11.2%	6
Sweetwater	7,593	1,533	20.2%	1,131	14.9%	190
Teton	2,366	191	8.1%	268	11.3%	46
Uinta	4,719	1,226	26.0%	738	15.6%	125
Washakie	1,599	497	31.1%	271	16.9%	43
Weston	1,164	253	21.7%	174	14.9%	11
Wyoming	89,531	25,059	28.0%	11,772	13.1%	1,770

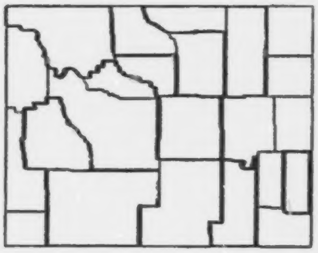
Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Special Education Students by Disability. 2000-2001

	Number of Students	Percent of Total Special Education
Autistic	102	0.9%
Brain Injury	80	0.7%
Deaf/Blind	0	0.0%
Deaf	11	0.1%
Emotional	949	8.1%
Hearing	160	1.4%
Learning	5,767	49.0%
Mental	641	5.4%
Multiple	41	0.3%
Orthopedic	145	1.2%
Speech Language	2,917	24.8%
Other Health	898	7.6%
Visual	56	0.5%
Total	11,772	100%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Average Daily Membership in Schools



Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Wyoming Department of Education

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Definition

The average daily membership (ADM) is the count of students in attendance during the school year term. These data are presented counting kindergarten children as one half ADM. The ADM is the figure which primarily determines public school funding. School years (SY) are named based upon the start year and ending year, as an example, SY 98/99 represents the term of July 1998 through June 1999.

Wyoming

Average Daily Membership has been declining since school year 1993-1994 at an accelerating rate. School year 2000-2001 saw ADM decline by 3 percent. Since school year 1990-1991, the state has seen an ADM decline of 8,175. Sweetwater County has experienced a loss of 2,170 ADM over the past 11 years. Carbon County also has realized a large ADM loss, 28.4 percent since school year 1990-1991. During this same time period, Teton County has noticed a growth of 14 percent in the ADM count. Average Daily Membership is a very important element when calculating K-12 school funding. The decline in youth population will further reduce the ADM count in the future.

Nationally

Student absenteeism is associated with poor achievement in school, among other outcomes; for example, absenteeism is one of five personal and family background factors that accounted for 91 percent of the variation in states' mathematics scores in a recent national report. The percentage of 8th-grade students who were absent from school three or more days in the preceding month has remained relatively constant between 21 and 23 percent from 1990 to 1998. During the same time period, a slightly larger percentage of 12th-grade students were absent from school for that length of time, with percentages ranging between 26 and 31 percent. Among 8th-grade students in 1998, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic students, at 34 percent and 25 percent, respectively, were the most likely to have been absent three or more days in the preceding month. White and Asian students had the lowest absentee rates at 21 and 17 percent, respectively, followed by Black students at 23 percent.

Most Important Changes

- ◆ Since the peak student year of 1993-1994 when there was 96,440 ADM (1/2 K), the state has realized a -11.47 percent decline for an over loss of 11,071 students since 1993-1994.
- ◆ The percentage of 8th-grade students who were absent from school three or more days in the preceding month has remained relatively constant between 21 and 23 percent from 1990 to 1998.

Average Daily Membership in Schools

Average Daily Membership by County

	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	(Preliminary) SY 00-01	SY 90-91 to SY 00-01	
												Percent Change	ADM Difference
Albany	3,907	4,001	4,032	4,055	3,990	3,590	3,941	3,745	3,669	3,740	3,638	-6.9%	(268)
Big Horn	2,348	2,342	2,361	2,399	2,465	2,498	2,461	2,473	2,424	2,352	2,245	-4.4%	(103)
Campbell	7,435	7,674	7,696	7,725	7,733	7,696	7,538	7,412	7,307	7,299	7,171	-3.5%	(263)
Carbon	3,552	3,447	3,378	3,284	3,189	3,131	3,093	2,915	2,774	2,712	2,544	-28.4%	(1,008)
Converse	2,550	2,598	2,622	2,657	2,614	2,613	2,621	2,573	2,497	2,456	2,342	-8.2%	(208)
Crook	1,195	1,231	1,227	1,285	1,263	1,253	1,242	1,247	1,222	1,163	1,151	-3.6%	(44)
Fremont	7,195	7,210	7,432	7,432	7,311	7,257	7,143	6,995	6,895	6,675	6,461	-10.2%	(734)
Goshen	2,240	2,229	2,186	2,181	2,147	2,183	2,187	2,139	2,063	2,005	1,939	-13.5%	(301)
Hot Springs	935	914	916	892	845	831	877	870	830	793	734	-21.4%	(201)
Johnson	1,210	1,237	1,258	1,240	1,261	1,273	1,305	1,282	1,284	1,271	1,257	3.9%	47
Laramie	13,254	13,745	13,974	14,145	14,132	14,181	14,089	13,950	13,849	13,686	13,539	2.2%	285
Lincoln	3,568	3,606	3,615	3,702	3,630	3,614	3,471	3,353	3,288	3,187	3,082	-13.6%	(485)
Natrona	12,064	12,353	12,442	12,523	12,338	12,239	12,150	12,012	11,663	11,524	11,346	-6.0%	(718)
Niobrara	458	469	468	478	462	463	473	473	455	452	413	-9.7%	(45)
Park	4,411	4,400	4,403	4,528	4,605	4,627	4,613	4,511	4,392	4,229	4,103	-7.0%	(308)
Platte	1,683	1,728	1,751	1,735	1,718	1,661	1,669	1,672	1,663	1,641	1,573	-6.5%	(109)
Sheridan	4,434	4,497	4,497	4,485	4,448	4,390	4,286	4,228	4,223	4,133	4,071	-8.2%	(363)
Sublette	1,175	1,191	1,181	1,264	1,293	1,278	1,242	1,243	1,234	1,184	1,179	0.4%	5
Sweetwater	9,391	9,556	9,591	9,489	9,274	9,056	8,627	8,339	8,055	7,697	7,221	-23.1%	(2,170)
Teton	1,915	1,936	2,000	2,038	2,039	2,118	2,165	2,197	2,159	2,182	2,183	14.0%	268
Uinta	5,416	5,570	5,679	5,623	5,550	5,465	5,359	5,171	5,082	4,779	4,504	-16.8%	(911)
Washakie	1,782	1,849	1,835	1,839	1,821	1,826	1,851	1,819	1,743	1,639	1,533	-13.9%	(248)
Weston	1,427	1,414	1,427	1,439	1,436	1,421	1,390	1,352	1,246	1,204	1,135	-20.5%	(292)
Wyoming	93,544	95,197	95,991	96,440	95,565	95,081	93,792	91,971	90,006	87,967	85,369	-8.7%	(8,175)
Percent Change	•	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-3.0%	•	•

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Average Daily Membership in Schools

Average Daily Membership by School District by School Year

County	School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96
Albany	#1	Laramie	3,907	4,001	4,032	4,088	3,990	3,990
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	641	681	722	701	743	766
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	795	764	752	774	776	781
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	519	508	622	508	523	540
Big Horn	#4	Basin	393	389	365	415	424	411
Campbell	#1	Gillette	7,435	7,674	7,696	7,725	7,733	7,696
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	2,402	2,307	2,267	2,221	2,133	2,124
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	1,160	1,140	1,090	1,064	1,066	1,007
Converse	#1	Douglas	1,725	1,732	1,716	1,750	1,740	1,754
Converse	#2	Glenrock	824	866	904	906	874	859
Crook	#1	Sundance	1,195	1,231	1,227	1,286	1,283	1,253
Fremont	#1	Lander	2,057	2,101	2,127	2,103	2,058	2,038
Fremont	#2	Dubois	304	312	343	348	327	332
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	394	405	412	413	422	358
Fremont	#14	Ethete	640	676	692	687	729	726
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	264	265	301	310	279	260
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	308	288	304	319	364	352
Fremont	#25	Riverton	2,923	2,871	2,916	2,886	2,806	2,823
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	317	292	336	367	337	332
Goshen	#1	Torrington	2,240	2,229	2,186	2,161	2,147	2,193
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	935	914	916	892	843	831
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	1,210	1,237	1,256	1,240	1,261	1,273
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	12,518	12,970	13,147	13,266	13,227	13,236
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	736	774	827	880	905	846
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	1,136	1,109	1,082	1,090	1,016	970
Lincoln	#2	Afton	2,433	2,498	2,533	2,612	2,614	2,644
Natrona	#1	Casper	12,064	12,383	12,442	12,523	12,338	12,239
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	458	469	486	476	462	483
Park	#1	Powell	1,798	1,621	1,806	1,846	1,844	1,852
Park	#6	Cody	2,425	2,419	2,421	2,504	2,591	2,614
Park	#16	Meeteetse	168	160	177	180	171	162
Platte	#1	Wheatland	1,371	1,416	1,450	1,446	1,437	1,404
Platte	#2	Guernsey	312	313	301	291	281	287
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	750	781	819	861	897	896
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	3,584	3,611	3,583	3,531	3,461	3,396
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	100	105	96	94	90	96
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	553	574	579	625	639	629
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	622	617	602	639	654	647
SweetWater	#1	Rock Springs	5,657	5,731	5,828	5,777	5,591	5,497
SweetWater	#2	Green River	3,734	3,776	3,763	3,713	3,683	3,559
Teton	#1	Jackson	1,916	1,936	2,000	2,038	2,039	2,116
Uinta	#1	Evanston	3,449	3,659	3,600	3,636	3,584	3,566
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	905	924	977	907	959	921
Unita	#6	Lyman	1,061	1,086	1,101	1,081	1,008	978
Washakie	#1	Worland	1,663	1,718	1,700	1,696	1,669	1,676
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	119	134	136	143	162	146
Weston	#1	Newcastle	1,074	1,063	1,074	1,089	1,069	1,087
Weston	#7	Upton	363	360	363	349	347	333
State Total			93,644	95,197	95,991	96,440	95,566	95,081

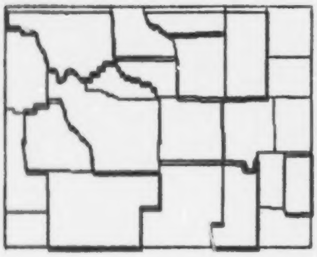
Average Daily Membership in Schools

Average Daily Membership by School District by School Year

County	School District	Name	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	(Preliminary) SY 00-01	% Change From SY 90/91 to SY 00/01
Albany	#1	Laramie	3,941	3,745	3,669	3,740	3,636	-8.9%
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	781	813	798	779	739	15.2%
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	769	739	756	717	686	-13.9%
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	526	545	516	514	486	-6.3%
Big Horn	#4	Basin	395	376	363	342	336	-14.6%
Campbell	#1	Gillette	7,636	7,412	7,307	7,299	7,171	-3.5%
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	2,096	1,954	1,916	1,871	1,806	-24.6%
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	997	961	858	841	739	-36.6%
Converse	#1	Douglas	1,755	1,705	1,663	1,656	1,587	-8.0%
Converse	#2	Glenrock	866	868	836	801	754	-8.5%
Crook	#1	Sundance	1,242	1,247	1,222	1,183	1,161	-3.6%
Fremont	#1	Lander	2,023	1,993	1,967	1,959	1,922	-6.6%
Fremont	#2	Dubois	310	289	298	290	277	-8.9%
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	402	404	400	374	372	-6.6%
Fremont	#14	Ethete	701	701	673	631	624	-2.6%
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	265	259	264	259	267	1.2%
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	366	362	367	347	330	6.3%
Fremont	#25	Riverton	2,761	2,706	2,626	2,559	2,422	-17.1%
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	302	280	279	266	257	-19.0%
Goshen	#1	Torrington	2,167	2,139	2,053	2,005	1,939	-13.5%
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	877	870	830	793	734	-21.4%
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	1,306	1,282	1,284	1,271	1,257	3.9%
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	13,106	12,976	12,880	12,736	12,646	1.0%
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	963	974	968	931	894	21.6%
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	933	916	871	800	766	-32.6%
Lincoln	#2	Afton	2,536	2,435	2,418	2,387	2,316	-4.6%
Natrona	#1	Casper	12,150	12,012	11,863	11,524	11,346	-6.0%
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	473	473	465	452	413	-9.7%
Park	#1	Powell	1,841	1,829	1,754	1,703	1,669	-7.2%
Park	#6	Cody	2,605	2,530	2,479	2,362	2,282	-5.9%
Park	#16	Meeteetse	167	152	159	164	153	-19.6%
Platte	#1	Wheatland	1,426	1,432	1,416	1,371	1,313	-4.2%
Platte	#2	Guernsey	241	241	245	270	261	-16.5%
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	881	874	865	876	868	14.4%
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	3,317	3,256	3,236	3,167	3,105	-13.4%
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	89	99	100	98	109	8.2%
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	612	606	607	607	613	10.8%
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	630	637	627	578	567	-8.9%
SweetWater	#1	Rock Springs	5,224	5,107	4,962	4,675	4,429	-21.7%
SweetWater	#2	Green River	3,403	3,232	3,094	3,022	2,793	-25.2%
Teton	#1	Jackson	2,165	2,197	2,159	2,182	2,163	14.0%
Uinta	#1	Evanston	3,507	3,432	3,417	3,247	3,066	-11.3%
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	891	846	768	713	655	-27.6%
Unita	#6	Lyman	961	895	899	819	791	-25.5%
Washakie	#1	Worland	1,711	1,680	1,601	1,513	1,413	-15.0%
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	141	136	142	127	121	1.3%
Weston	#1	Newcastle	1,046	1,027	954	937	864	-17.7%
Weston	#7	Upton	344	325	293	267	251	-28.9%
State Total			93,792	91,971	90,008	87,987	85,369	-8.7%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences



Sources of Data

2001 Kids Count Data Book

Wyoming Department of Education

Defintion

The number of student who leave school voluntarily before completion.

The count is also calculated into a rate based upon the number of students enrolled within the grades of 7 through 12.

Wyoming

The incidence of students dropping out of grades 9 through 12 has been increasing over the past few years even while the total number of students has declined.

During school year 1999-2000, there were 1,717 students who dropped out of which 56 percent were males and 44 percent were females.

The proportion of dropouts by grade level are as follows: 13 percent for 9th grade, 27 percent for 10th grade, 30 percent for 11th grade and 29 percent for 12th grade.

Drop outs by race/ethnicity are as follows: 8 percent were American Indian, 1 percent was Asian, 1 percent was Black, 11 percent were Hispanic and 80 percent were White.

Of significant note, Natrona County School District #1 recorded a drop out rate of 10.238 percent for grades 9 through 12 accounting for 413 children.

The statewide drop out rate is 5.69 percent.

The following school districts reported above the statewide average: Albany #1--Laramie at 6.584 percent, Fremont #1--Lander at 6.586 percent, Fremont #6--Pavillion at 6.250 percent, Fremont #14--Ethete at 20.833 percent, Fremont #25--Riverton at 10.434 percent, Hot Springs #1--Thermopolis at 6.609 percent, Natrona #1--Casper at 10.238 percent, Park #1--Cody at 6.099 percent, Platte #1--Wheatland at 6.681 percent, Sweetwater #1--Rock Springs at 6.398 percent, Sweetwater #2--Green River at 7.559 percent, Teton #1--Jackson at 6.297 percent, Uinta #1--Evanston at 9.643 percent and Washakie #1--Worland at 8.423 percent.

Nationally

Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life.

The most recent data available from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation suggest that high school dropouts are about three times as likely to slip into proverty from one year to the next as those who have finished high school.

Most Important Changes

- Males made up the majority of drop out this year with 962 compared to 755 female drop outs.
- Natrona County had the highest number of drop outs with 413. Fremont County came in second with 194 drop outs.

Drop Out Incidences

Number of Drop Outs for Grades 9-12 by Gender, Grade Level and Race/Ethnicity per County for School Year 1999-2000

		Gender		Grade				Race/Ethnicity				
	Total	Male	Female	9th	10th	11th	12th	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Albany	85	43	42	3	22	34	26	3	0	2	9	71
Big Horn	37	20	17	4	7	14	12	0	0	0	7	30
Campbell	79	43	36	5	19	30	25	0	0	0	5	74
Carbon	43	23	20	9	7	12	15	0	0	0	18	25
Converse	25	13	12	2	4	13	6	1	0	0	2	22
Crook	12	3	9	1	2	4	5	1	0	0	0	11
Fremont	194	109	85	62	67	41	24	94	0	0	9	91
Goshen	28	19	9	1	7	10	10	1	0	0	10	17
Hot Springs	19	10	9	5	5	6	3	2	0	0	1	16
Johnson	8	5	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	8
Laramie	125	74	51	5	42	46	32	6	1	4	17	97
Lincoln	41	26	15	7	11	9	14	0	0	0	0	41
Natrona	413	210	203	36	126	134	117	14	2	5	32	360
Niobrara	6	2	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Park	82	48	34	10	26	18	28	0	2	0	9	71
Platte	34	18	16	6	11	10	7	3	0	0	2	29
Sheridan	70	35	35	3	3	19	45	5	2	1	5	57
Sublette	6	4	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	6
Sweetwater	185	115	70	8	45	58	74	3	3	0	22	157
Teton	46	26	20	11	7	10	18	0	0	0	10	36
Uinta	125	83	42	43	41	25	16	0	1	0	9	115
Washakie	43	26	17	2	11	15	15	3	0	0	14	26
Weston	11	7	4	0	2	3	6	1	0	0	0	10
Wyoming	1,717	962	755	224	472	517	504	137	11	12	181	1376
Rate:	5.69%	6.19%	5.16%	2.82%	6.00%	7.03%	7.16%	19.74%	4.67%	5.49%	10.50%	5.04%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences

Drop Outs for Grades 9-12
by School District for School Year 1999-2000

County	School District	City	Gender and Grade Level						
			Total	Male	Female	9th	10th	11th	12th
Albany	#1	Laramie	85	43	42	3	22	34	26
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	13	3	10	3	1	3	6
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	14	11	3	0	4	7	3
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	8	5	3	1	1	3	3
Big Horn	#4	Basin	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Campbell	#1	Gillette	79	43	36	5	19	30	25
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	38	21	17	8	7	9	14
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	5	2	3	1	0	3	1
Converse	#1	Douglas	16	8	8	1	3	9	3
Converse	#2	Glenrock	9	5	4	1	1	4	3
Crook	#1	Sundance	12	3	9	1	2	4	5
Fremont	#1	Lander	52	27	25	13	14	17	8
Fremont	#2	Dubois	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	9	3	6	0	3	4	2
Fremont	#14	Ethete	35	23	12	19	9	4	3
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fremont	#25	Riverton	95	54	41	30	38	16	11
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goshen	#1	Torrington	28	19	9	1	7	10	10
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	19	10	9	5	5	6	3
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	8	5	3	1	2	3	2
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	118	71	47	5	41	42	30
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	7	3	4	0	1	4	2
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	16	13	3	4	4	1	7
Lincoln	#2	Afton	25	13	12	3	7	8	7
Natrona	#1	Casper	413	210	203	36	126	134	117
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	6	2	4	0	4	1	1
Park	#1	Powell	28	18	10	6	11	4	7
Park	#6	Cody	53	29	24	3	15	14	21
Park	#16	Meeteetse	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Platte	#1	Wheatland	31	16	15	5	11	10	5
Platte	#2	Guernsey	3	2	1	1	0	0	2
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	10	2	8	2	3	3	2
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	58	31	27	1	0	16	41
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	4	3	1	0	0	1	3
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sweetwater	#1	Rock Springs	100	56	44	1	32	32	35
Sweetwater	#2	Green River	85	59	26	7	13	26	39
Teton	#1	Jackson	46	26	20	11	7	10	18
Uinta	#1	Evanston	104	70	34	41	32	18	13
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	7	5	2	2	1	4	0
Uinta	#6	Lyman	14	8	6	0	8	3	3
Washakie	#1	Worland	43	26	17	2	11	15	15
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	#1	Newcastle	9	5	4	0	2	3	4
Weston	#7	Upton	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
State Total			1,717	962	755	224	472	517	504
Rate			5.69%	6.19%	5.16%	2.82%	6.00%	7.03%	7.16%

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Drop Out Incidences

Drop Outs for Grades 9-12 by School District for School Year 1999-2000. Continued

County	School District	City	Number of Drop Outs by Race/Ethnicity				
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Albany	#1	Laramie	3	0	2	9	71
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	0	0	0	1	12
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	0	0	0	3	11
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	0	0	0	3	6
Big Horn	#4	Basin	0	0	0	0	2
Campbell	#1	Gillette	0	0	0	5	74
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	0	0	0	18	20
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	0	0	0	0	8
Converse	#1	Douglas	1	0	0	0	18
Converse	#2	Glenrock	0	0	0	2	7
Crook	#1	Sundance	1	0	0	0	11
Fremont	#1	Lander	19	0	0	2	31
Fremont	#2	Dubois	0	0	0	0	2
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	3	0	0	0	6
Fremont	#14	Ethete	33	0	0	0	2
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	0	0	0	0	1
Fremont	#25	Riverton	39	0	0	7	49
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	0	0	0	0	0
Goshen	#1	Torrington	1	0	0	10	17
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	2	0	0	1	16
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	0	0	0	0	8
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	4	1	4	17	92
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	2	0	0	0	6
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	0	0	0	0	15
Lincoln	#2	Afton	0	0	0	0	26
Natrona	#1	Casper	14	2	5	32	360
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	0	0	0	0	6
Park	#1	Powell	0	0	0	6	22
Park	#6	Cody	0	2	0	3	46
Park	#16	Meeteetse	0	0	0	0	1
Platte	#1	Wheatland	3	0	0	2	26
Platte	#2	Guernsey	0	0	0	0	3
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	0	0	0	1	9
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	4	2	1	4	47
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	1	0	0	0	1
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	0	0	0	0	4
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	0	0	0	0	2
Sweetwater	#1	Rock Springs	1	1	0	14	84
Sweetwater	#2	Green River	2	2	0	8	73
Teton	#1	Jackson	0	0	0	10	36
Uinta	#1	Evanston	0	1	0	8	96
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	0	0	0	0	7
Uinta	#6	Lyman	0	0	0	1	13
Washakie	#1	Worland	3	0	0	14	26
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	#1	Newcastle	1	0	0	0	6
Weston	#7	Upton	0	0	0	0	2
State Total			137	11	12	181	1,376
Rate:			19.74%	4.67%	6.49%	10.80%	8.04%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

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Drop Out Incidences

Drop Outs Rate by School District for Grades 7-12

	School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00
Albany	#1	Laramie	4.3%	4.7%	3.6%	6.3%	4.7%	1.9%	5.5%	4.2%	2.7%	4.5%
Big Horn	#1	Cowley	1.4%	4.3%	5.7%	5.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.7%	1.3%	4.3%	3.1%
Big Horn	#2	Lovell	0.6%	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	4.2%	6.2%	3.8%
Big Horn	#3	Greybull	2.0%	2.4%	4.8%	4.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%	3.4%	3.0%
Big Horn	#4	Basin	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.1%
Campbell	#1	Gillette	3.9%	2.0%	2.6%	3.8%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	2.1%
Carbon	#1	Rawlins	5.0%	6.3%	5.1%	8.6%	7.9%	5.5%	3.8%	6.0%	5.4%	3.9%
Carbon	#2	Saratoga	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.1%
Converse	#1	Douglas	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%
Converse	#2	Glenrock	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	1.2%	2.2%
Crook	#1	Sundance	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	0.1%	1.8%
Fremont	#2	Dubois	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%
Fremont	#6	Pavillion	4.5%	8.0%	3.2%	3.1%	4.9%	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	4.2%
Fremont	#14	Ethete	11.4%	10.9%	7.6%	8.4%	11.5%	10.0%	11.8%	15.1%	11.3%	12.2%
Fremont	#21	Ft. Washakie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fremont	#24	Shoshoni	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.5%
Fremont	#25	Riverton	2.3%	3.3%	5.3%	5.8%	7.8%	6.3%	4.4%	5.0%	7.6%	7.8%
Fremont	#38	Arapahoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goshen	#1	Torrington	2.4%	3.3%	2.3%	4.0%	0.8%	0.9%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%
Hot Springs	#1	Thermopolis	0.9%	2.9%	3.8%	5.4%	5.5%	7.3%	5.8%	4.0%	3.2%	4.4%
Johnson	#1	Buffalo	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.2%

Note: Fremont County School Districts #21 Ft. Washakie and #38 Arapahoe serve grades K-8 and are not included.

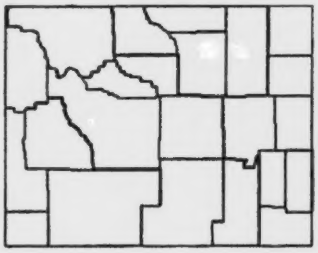
Drop Out Incidences

Drop Outs Rate by School District for Grades 7-12 Continued

	School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00
Laramie	#1	Cheyenne	4.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	2.3%
Laramie	#2	Pine Bluffs	1.4%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Lincoln	#1	Kemmerer	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	4.0%	3.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	4.2%	3.8%
Lincoln	#2	Afton	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	2.1%
Natrona	#1	Casper	2.8%	3.5%	5.2%	5.3%	6.4%	6.3%	8.6%	8.0%	5.5%	7.0%
Niobrara	#1	Lusk	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	2.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.8%	2.5%
Park	#1	Powell	2.8%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	3.6%	1.9%	3.2%	2.0%	3.2%	3.3%
Park	#6	Cody	1.7%	2.3%	2.7%	1.2%	2.2%	5.5%	3.3%	5.2%	2.0%	4.1%
Park	#16	Meeteetse	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Platte	#1	Wheatland	2.7%	1.9%	3.6%	2.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	2.8%	4.5%
Platte	#2	Guernsey	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%	3.7%	2.1%
Sheridan	#1	Ranchester	1.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	3.6%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%
Sheridan	#2	Sheridan	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	6.5%	6.5%	5.1%	4.0%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%
Sheridan	#3	Clearmont	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Sublette	#1	Pinedale	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%
Sublette	#9	Big Piney	1.5%	4.5%	3.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%
Sweetwater	#1	Rock Springs	4.4%	6.0%	4.4%	6.3%	8.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.6%	5.2%	4.3%
Sweetwater	#2	Green River	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.9%	6.0%	6.4%	5.8%	6.9%	5.0%	5.1%
Teton	#1	Jackson	0.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.1%	2.9%	4.3%	4.7%	1.3%	4.2%
Uinta	#1	Evanston	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.3%	5.4%	2.9%	3.1%	4.6%	6.5%
Uinta	#4	Mountain View	4.0%	4.9%	6.5%	5.5%	3.7%	1.7%	3.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%
Uinta	#6	Lyman	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%	3.1%
Washakie	#1	Worland	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.5%	2.6%	3.7%	3.0%	6.5%	4.4%	5.6%
Washakie	#2	Ten Sleep	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weston	#1	Newcastle	3.4%	2.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.9%	3.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Weston	#7	Upton	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%
State Total			3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	3.9%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Infants, Toddlers & Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities



Definition

The number of children served by the developmental preschool programs.

Wyoming

In Wyoming, 2,195 children, ages birth to 5 years with developmental disabilities were served by local agencies through contracts with the Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities during 2001.

Research consistently demonstrates that children served from birth through 5 years during a time when 75 percent of their lifetime brain development is occurring have a significantly higher rate of success in school.

Services provided to children with delays during the preschool years greatly reduces, if not eliminates, ongoing problems that would need to be addressed at greater cost in public school.

A sample survey of Wyoming's Developmental Preschools reports that 25 percent of children provided with early intervention services "graduate" from the program and no longer require special education in the school system.

The state of Wyoming is currently required to provide 100 percent of the approved cost of serving eligible children once they reach the public school.

In Wyoming, a network of 14 Regional Developemental Preschool Programs are available to provide Early Intervention Services.

Each Developmental Preschool is a private non-profit organization administered by a local board of directors. This network makes up the Child Development Services of Wyoming. The Regional Programs provide a range of services from screening and referral to pediatric speech and physical therapy for eligible children from birth to age 5.

These services may include, but are not limited to: vision services, service coordination, nutrition, family education, social work services, occupational therapy, physical therapy, psychological services, special instruction and speech and audiology.

Other early intervention services may also include, but are not limited to: transportation, assistive technology, screening and assesment, medical services for diagnostic/evaluation purposes, health services necessary to enable the child to benefit from other early intervention services and other services required by federal law.

Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities

Child Development Services of Wyoming

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Most Important Changes

- In 2001, 2,195 children ages birth to 5 with developmental disabilities were served by agencies through contracts with the Department of Health. This is 157 more children than in 2000.
- There are 14 Regional Developmental Preschool Programs throughout the state.

Infants, Toddlers & Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

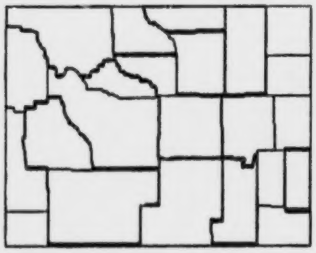
Region	May, 1997			May, 1998			May, 1999			May, 2000			May, 2001		
	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5
1	26	124	150	26	134	160	22	116	138	50	154	204	58	190	248
2	12	67	79	12	74	86	13	87	100	14	82	97	16	92	108
3	9	49	58	9	49	58	13	55	68	18	58	76	13	59	72
4	21	59	80	29	68	96	33	70	103	39	59	98	34	46	80
5	35	144	179	28	119	147	36	115	151	46	139	185	44	142	186
6	54	140	194	53	131	184	44	146	190	50	153	203	60	166	226
7	38	142	180	31	140	171	25	147	172	27	149	186	23	171	194
8	20	80	100	21	83	104	15	104	119	20	105	125	32	100	132
9	49	123	172	56	127	183	45	137	182	54	124	178	70	138	208
10	49	136	185	42	149	191	43	147	190	44	148	192	55	147	202
11	19	53	72	29	54	83	24	65	89	27	58	85	37	66	103
12	43	158	201	41	179	220	46	202	248	53	194	247	62	192	254
13	19	76	95	19	86	105	20	93	113	19	87	106	21	93	114
14	14	63	77	19	44	63	19	52	69	17	49	66	26	42	68
Total	408	1,414	1,822	415	1,438	1,853	396	1,536	1,932	478	1,560	2,038	551	1,644	2,195

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities

Region Indentification for Table:

1. Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Washakie
2. Johnson, Sheridan
3. Crook, Weston
4. Sublette, Teton
5. Lincoln, Uinta
6. Fremont
7. Sweetwater
8. Carbon
9. Natrona
10. Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Platte
11. Albany
12. Laramie
13. Campbell
14. Wind River Reservation

Licensed Child Care Facilities



Definition

The number of facilities and number of available arrangements for children in child care. Data does not incude unlicensed child care facilities.

Three types of licensed child care are contained with these data: (1) Family Child Care Home—a facility in which care is provided for three, but no more than six unrelated children for part of a day in a home setting; (2) Group Child Care Center—a facility where 12 or more children are cared for on a regular basis; and (3) Group Child Care Home—a facility in which care is provided in a home setting for seven, but no more than 11 children. Licensed care is a method of ensuring responsible, safe and developmentally sound child care practices.

Parents rely on the licensing standards to assist them in acquiring the best and most reliable care for their children while they work.

Wyoming

Since 1996, there has been a decline in licensed day care facility child capacity.

This decline limits the number of openings for children requiring care while parents and guardians are working or attending school. In 1996, certified day care facilities supplied care for up to 18,244 children. There has been a significant decline in licensed day care openings. Licensed day care facility capacity in June 2001 was 15, 282, a drop of 2,962 openings.

Nationally

New reports in 2000 provided additional evidence of the growing need for more quality child care, early education and after-school care. An increasing number of mothers, in both two-parent and single parent families, are working outside of the home.

A U.S. Census Bureau report, based on data from 1998, finds that for the first time 51 percent of married-couple families had children and had both parents employed at least part time, compared with 33 percent in 1976. Each day, an estimated 13 million children under age 6, including children whose mothers work outside the home and those who do not, spend some part of their day being cared for by someone other than their parents. Child care is not only in crucial need, but it is also expensive. Nationally, full-day child care easily costs $4,000 to $10,000 per year. This is at least as much as college tuition. Yet, more than one out of four families with young children earns less than $25,000 a year, and a family with both parents working full time at the minimum wage earns only $21,400.

Most Important Changes

- Child care licensing has been a very active policy issue over the past few years.
- Nationally, full-day child care easily costs $4,000 to $10,000 per year. This is similar to tuition at a public university.
- One in four families with young children earns less than $25,000 a year.

Sources of Data

2001 The State of America's Children Yearbook

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Wyoming Department of Family Services

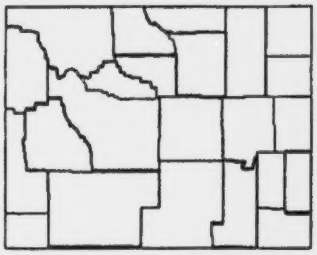
Licensed Child Care Facilities

Licensed Day Care Facility Child Capacity

	FY 1996 Capacity	FY 1997 Capacity	FY 1998 Capacity	FY 1999 Capacity	FY 2000 Capacity	FY 2001 Capacity	Change FY 96 to FY 01 Capacity
Albany	1,483	1,339	1,502	1,319	1,238	1,090	(393)
Big Horn	316	360	267	266	259	288	(28)
Campbell	952	779	843	797	888	706	(246)
Carbon	541	501	535	529	491	518	(23)
Converse	490	508	496	606	596	509	19
Crook	127	140	131	125	108	113	(14)
Fremont	961	922	1,005	1,010	1,006	825	(136)
Goshen	467	463	484	480	435	451	(16)
Hot Springs	183	148	140	129	138	165	(18)
Johnson	205	185	224	195	202	201	(4)
Laramie	3,957	3,536	3,589	3,565	3,224	2,796	(1,161)
Lincoln	448	453	442	411	403	395	(53)
Natrona	3,033	2,868	2,886	2,887	2,785	2,829	(204)
Niobrara	95	99	99	99	99	110	15
Park	1,130	993	904	913	796	832	(298)
Platte	283	294	327	312	313	292	9
Sheridan	951	929	859	833	849	820	(131)
Sublette	202	175	155	166	176	175	(27)
Sweetwater	805	829	771	772	712	735	(70)
Teton	596	549	470	535	483	485	(111)
Uinta	548	545	568	485	677	548	0
Washakie	278	312	180	266	200	262	(16)
Weston	193	186	159	153	142	137	(56)
Wyoming	18,244	17,113	17,034	16,853	16,220	15,282	(2,962)
Annual Change		(1,131)	(79)	(181)	(633)	(938)	

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Head Start



Wyoming

Head Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive child development programs that serve children from birth to compulsory school age, pregnant women and their families.

They are child-focused programs, and have the overall goal of increasing social competence of young children from low-income families.

"Social competence" refers to the child's everyday effectiveness in dealing with both his or her present environment and later responsibilities in school and life.

Social competence takes into account the interrelatedness of social, emotional, cognitive and physical development.

Head Start and Early Head Start services are family-centered and foster the role of parents as the primary educators and nurturers of, and advocates for, their children.

They work in close partnership with parents to assist in developing and utilizing individual and family strengths in order to successfully meet personal and family objectives.

Parents are encouraged to become involved in their child's education, from participating in classroom and socialization activities to direct involvment in policy and program decisions.

Nationally

The Head Start program is administered by the Head Start Bureau, the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Grants are awarded by the ACF Regional Offices and the Head Start Bureau's American Indian and Migrant Program Branches directly to local public agencies, private organizations, Indian Tribes and school systems for the purpose of operating Head Start programs at the community level.

The Head Start program has a long tradition of delivering comprehensive and high quality services designed to foster healthy development in low-income children.

Head Start grantee and delegate agencies provide a range of individualized services in the areas of education and early childhood development; medical, dental, and mental health; nutrition; and parent involvement. In addition, the entire range of Head Start services is responsive and appropriate to each child's and family's developmental, ethnic, cultural and linguistic heritage and experience.

Most Important Changes

- There is a total of 1,981 children who are being served by Wyoming Head Start Programs.
- Of the 1,981 children, 273 are 2 years old or younger and 1,708 are 3 years old or older.
- There are 12 Head Start programs operating in Wyoming.

Sources of Data

Wyoming Head Start

Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

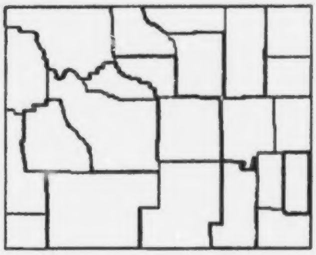
Head Start

Children Served by Wyoming Head Start and Early Head Start Programs 2000-2001 Program Year

Program Name and Type EHS-Early Head Start Program HS-Head Start Program,	Counties Served	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 Years Old	5 Years Old and Older	Total
Absaroka Head Start (HS)	Park, Big Horn, Sheridan, Johnson, Washakie, Hot Springs, and Fremont	0	0	0	1	324	1	226
Carbon County Child Development Programs (HS)	Carbon	0	0	0	76	61	7	144
Children's Development Services of Campbell County (EHS)	Campbell	15	12	6	3	0	0	36
Laramie Child Development Corporation (HS)	Albany	0	0	0	44	73	5	122
Laramie County Head Start (HS)	Laramie	0	0	0	93	150	11	254
Lincoln-Uinta Child Development Association (EHS)	Lincoln and Uinta	0	0	0	11	38	9	58
Northwest Community Action Program of WY, Inc. (EHS)	Big Horn, Hot Springs, and Washakie	25	21	15	0	0	0	61
Shoshone & Arapaho Tribes (EHS)	Wind River Indian Reservation	13	24	17	0	0	0	54
Shoshone & Arapaho	Wind River Indian Reservation	0	0	5	87	140	5	237
Sweetwater County School District #1 Head Start (HS)	Sweetwater adn Sublette	0	0	0	40	72	5	117
Wyoming Child and Family Development, Inc. (EHS)	Natrona, Converse, Niobrara, Platte, and Goshen	50	37	33	0	0	0	120
Wyoming Child and Family Development, Inc. (HS)	Campbell, Crook, Weston, Natrona, Converse, Niobrara, Platte, and Goshen	0	0	0	141	311	0	452
Total		103	94	76	496	1,169	43	1,981

Source: Wyoming Head Start Association

STARS



Sources of Data

Wyoming STARS

Overview

Wyoming STARS is a system that tracks licensed child care providers.

STARS is administered by and housed with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance.

The program began in January 2000, and has grown considerably since then.

An example includes new rules which were signed into law in June of 2001 that increased the number of training hours providers are required to complete.

The STARS Program is based on the Competency Wheel which includes eight core areas from which providers are required to obtain training.

There core areas include: Health, Nutrition and Safety; The Active Learning Environment; Guidance and Discipline; Child Growth and Development; Family Relationships; Program Management; Professionalism; and Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness.

The STARS Program is divided into three components: (1) Trainer Registry, (2) Training Approval and (3) Training Hours and Evaluations.

Trainer Registry

Training hours can only be awarded if the person conducting the training is a STARS approved trainer.

These individuals must file applications with STARS indicating which areas of the Competency Wheel they are qualified to conduct trainings in.

The Trainer Registry helps ensure licensed child care providers are receiving quality instruction from qualified individuals.

It is also a resource to help providers locate trainers in their communities.

Training Approval

Once a trainer has been approved, the training he or she will offer must also be approved for training hours.

The STARS Coordinator reviews the applications describing what trainings will include and makes the determination whether or not trainings will be approved for training hours.

Training Hours and Evaluations

Once a provider attends an approved training, he or she must fill out an Evaluation Form describing what was learned and what activities will be implemented because of the training.

Providers send these Evaluation Forms to Wyoming STARS.

The STARS Coordinator reviews the Evaluation Forms to determine if training hours will be awarded.

If training hours are awarded, the hours are entered into the provider's training record.

State child care licensors use STARS records to verfiy provider training requirements have been met.

Most Important Changes

- ◆ With the new child care licensing rules signed into law, kids in child care are now exposed to providers who have 30 hours of training every two years.
- ◆ In 2000, there were a total of 26,545 clock hours awarded across all eight areas of the competency wheel.

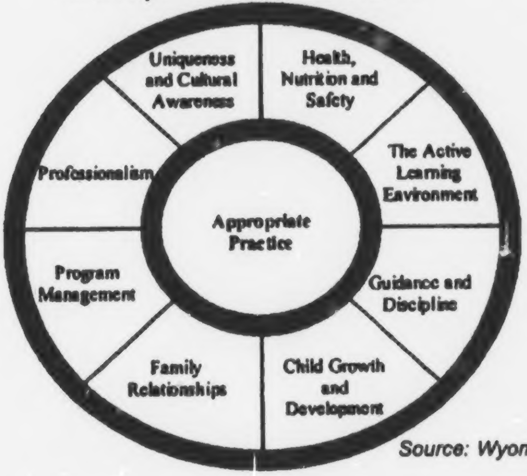
STARS

Total Training Hours Child Care Providers Completed–2000

Month	Total Number of Training Hours	Areas of The Competency Wheel							
		Health, Nutrition, and Safety	The Active Learning Environment	Guidance and Discipline	Child Growth and Development	Family Relationships	Program Management	Professionalism	Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness
January 2000	1,009	145.5	37	33.5	231	3	79.5	393	86.5
February 2000	1,517	452	286	131.5	93.5	23	66.5	104	380.5
March 2000	1,518.5	293	201.5	55.5	381	34.5	132.5	67	353.5
April 2000	2,159.5	434.5	327	403	468.5	264.5	83.5	118	60.5
May 2000	1,592.5	361.5	290	157.5	324.5	85.5	211	113	49.5
June 2000	841.5	172	153	122.5	42.5	142.5	80.5	75.5	53
July 2000	938.5	132.5	41	173.5	329	10.5	66	46.5	138.5
August 2000	2,522	584.5	310	168.5	252	235	416.5	485.5	70
September 2000	6,680	1,097	955	384.5	620	123.5	1,501.5	1,859.5	139
October 2000	3,273	742.5	829.5	173.5	257	137	394.5	303.5	435.5
November 2000	2,019.5	591.5	273	193	226	64	428	206	48
December 2000	2,474	199.5	206	103	1,254.5	43	72.5	270	325.5
Total for 2000	26,545	5,206	3,909.5	2,109.5	4,479.5	1,156	3,531	4,043.5	2,210

Source: Wyoming STARS

Competency Wheel


Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness
Health, Nutrition and Safety
Professionalism
The Active Learning Environment
Appropriate Practice
Program Management
Guidance and Discipline
Family Relationships
Child Growth and Development

Source: Wyoming STARS

STARS

Number of Wyoming Trainers by Area of the Competency Wheel

	Total Number of Trainers*	Areas of the Competency Wheel							
		Health, Nutrition, and Safety	The Active Learning Environment	Guidance and Discipline	Child Growth and Development	Family Relationship	Program Management	Professionalism	Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness
Albany	180	25	21	25	22	25	21	23	18
Big Horn	20	1	4	2	3	2	2	3	3
Campbell	66	8	9	8	12	7	10	9	3
Carbon	78	13	12	9	11	9	9	11	4
Converse	23	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	1
Fremont	68	13	8	9	7	9	10	7	5
Goshen	39	6	3	5	8	5	5	5	2
Hot Springs	52	9	6	6	5	5	7	7	7
Johnson	8	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1
Laramie	234	43	22	28	37	23	32	33	16
Lincoln	22	5	2	3	4	3	3	1	1
Natrona	393	55	55	49	56	40	52	51	35
Niobrara	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Park	77	12	8	12	10	11	6	12	6
Platte	58	8	6	10	10	8	4	4	8
Sheridan	112	15	14	16	16	15	13	15	8
Sublette	37	4	6	6	7	6	2	4	2
Sweetwater	79	15	8	8	17	7	9	9	6
Teton	79	14	10	11	13	9	8	10	4
Uinta	55	7	8	7	11	7	6	7	2
Washakie	56	12	4	6	8	8	5	9	4
Weston	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
County Unknown	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming Total	1,750	272	214	226	266	204	208	223	137

* Trainers may be approved in more than one area of the Competency Wheel.

Source: Wyoming STARS

STARS

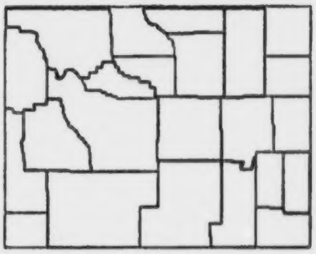
Number of Out-of-State Trainers by Area of the Competency Wheel

	Areas of the Competency Wheel							
	Health, Nutrition, and Safety	The Active Learning Environment	Guidance and Discipline	Child Growth and Development	Family Relationships	Program Management	Professionalism	Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness
Arizona	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
California	2	3	2	3	2	3	5	4
Colorado	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	2
Flordia	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2
Idaho	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Louisianna	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Carolina	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Nebraska	2	5	4	5	6	3	4	3
New Mexico	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Oregon	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Pennsylvania	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Vermont	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	5	11	9	11	7	7	7	4
Total	23	37	34	40	37	30	34	26

* Trainers may be approved in more than one area of the Competency Wheel.

Source: Wyoming STARS

Poverty



Sources of Data

2001 Kids Count Data Book

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

The Poverty Despite Work Handbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Wyoming Department of Family Services

Definition

Measurements of poverty includes people and families living below the Federal Poverty Level and those receiving economic assistance.

This is not an all inclusive list of assistance programs.

Wyoming

In October 2000, 25,059, or 28 percent, of the K-12 students were eligible for the Free or Reduced Lunch Program, based on family income.

It is estimated that 136,273 children lived in Wyoming during 1995, accounting for 28 percent of the state's population.

In 1995, the Bureau of the Census estimated that 15.7 percent of Wyoming's children under the age of 18 lived in poverty. This estimate is an increase from 1993 when 14.9 percent of Wyoming's children lived in poverty.

In 1990, 14.1 percent of our children lived in poverty as did 9.3 percent of Wyoming families.

During June 1996, 8,584 children were receiving AFDC benefits. Of those students enrolled in schools, 27.4 percent qualified for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program during the school year.

This equates to 27,075 children.

Nationally

The percent of children in poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of potential problems in areas such as health, education, emotional welfare and delinquency.

Public opinion polls suggest that the current poverty line ($13,423 for a family of one adult and two children in 1999) is unrealistically low. Growth in the ranks of poor children during the 1980s and early 1990s was not due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it was because the ranks of the working poor were growing. Between 1976 and 1999, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen from 2.8 million to 1.1 million, while the number of poor children living in families with income from earnings, but no income from public assistance, increased from 4.4 million in 1976 to 6.7 million in 1999.

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (formerly called Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and/or Supplemental Security Income.

Census Bureau data indicate that only 31 percent

Most Important Changes

- ◆ One study that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was the highest among the 17 countries studied.
- ◆ Between 1976 and 1999, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen from 2.8 million to 1.1 million

Poverty

of children in poverty resided in a family that received case public assistance in 1999.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in developed countries. One study that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicated that the child poverty rate in the United States was the highest among the countries studied (50 percent higher than the next highest country).

This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study that found that among industrialized nations, only Russia has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.

The gap in child poverty rates between the Unites States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but the enormous differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuates the disparities. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantaged in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

Being raised in economically deprived circumstances can have far-reaching negative consequences for children. Growing up at or near the poverty line ($13,423 for a family of one adult and two children in 1999) means not only that a child has a much lower level of consumption than other children, but also that he or she is more likely than a nonpoor child to experience difficulties in school, to become a teen parent, to earn less as an adult and experience greater unemployment.

The effects of being raised in a family with income significantly below the poverty line are correspondingly more damaging. The chances of a child experiencing poverty are strongly influenced by the type of family in which he or she lives. Throughout the period from 1960 through 1994, over half of the children living in female-headed families were poor. This percentage decreased to 46 in 1998. In contrast, during the 1990s, only about 10 percent of children living in married-couple families were poor. The proportion of Black and Hispanic children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line has declined between 1996 and 1998 (from 40 percent to 36 percent for Black children and from 40 percent to 34 percent for Hispanic children).

In contrast, the proportion of White children dropped only slightly from 16 percent to 14 percent. There was also a significant drop between 1996 and 1998 in the proportion of Black and Hispanic children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line (from 68 percent to 64 percent for Black children and from 72 percent to 66 percent for Hispanic children). Between 1975 and 1993, the proportion of children living in extreme poverty; that is, at or below 50 percent of the poverty line, doubled from 5 percent in 1975 to 10 percent by 1993. By 1998, this percentage had dropped back to 8 percent.

Less dramatic, but still striking, is the proportion of children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line.

These children increased by 31 percent from 17 percent in 1975 to 22 percent by 1993 before dropping to 18 percent in 1998.

Poverty

Picture Poverty for Wyoming's Children

Most poor families are working families. A majority of poor families, in which the adults are not retired or disabled, have one or more workers.

Typically, these adults work a substantial number of weeks and hours in a given year. In fact, the primary source of income for a majority of poor families nationally are earnings; a much smaller proportion rely primarily on welfare assistance. Observers criticize the federal poverty line as being out of date and well below the actual costs of providing basic assistance for a family. The following data shows that working families have incomes only modestly above the poverty line—the "near poor."

Working poor families come from a broad cross-section of Wyoming's residents. These families include a variety of age, education level, marital status, race/ethnicity and urban/rural residence of poor families. The problem of poverty despite work cannot be explained away by factors such as age or education.

The myth is that working poor families include one of the following: are typically a single-parent family with only one worker, that the parents in most working poor families have limited education or that most working poor families are headed by young parents with limited job experience.

Such a perception is far from reality. Most of the parents in working poor families are 25 years of age or older, and most have a high school education or better.

In many states, a large share of working poor families—four out of 10 families—are headed by a married couple.

The problem of poverty despite work reflects other, primarily economic, trends.The fact that heads of most working poor families have at least a high school degree, for example, indicates that an adequate education is not sufficient to enable workers to escape poverty. In addition, the fact that many working poor families are headed by a married couple suggests that having two potential workers does not ensure a family will have an adequate income.

The Characteristics of Working Poor Families with Children

Working poor families form a broad cross-section of the nation's population. White families make up the largest portion of working poor families with children, though a substantial fraction of working poor families with children are Black or Hispanic.

Half of working poor families are headed by a single woman, but another four in 10 are headed by a married couple.

Working poor families live in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The parents in most working poor families have at least a high school education and are age 25 or older.

- In the late 1990s, 42 percent of the working poor families with children were headed by a married couple. Some 52 percent were headed by a single woman and 6 percent were headed by a single man.
- Almost half—44 percent—of working poor families with children were White, while roughly 24 percent were Black and 28 percent were Hispanic.
- In most working poor families, the household head had a high school education or better. Some 39 percent of the heads of working poor families had a high school diploma but no college education; 25 percent had a least some post-secondary education. Just over one in three heads of working poor families—36 percent—had less than a high school education. This suggests that while a lack of skills may limit some workers to low-paying jobs, many workers with skills remain in poverty due to the lack of higher-paying positions.

Poverty

Picture Poverty for Wyoming's Children, Continued

Poverty Indicator	Wyoming	U.S.
Poor Working Families in General:		
Number of Poor Families with Children	9,000	5,173,000
Number of Poor Families with a Worker	9,000	3,935,000
Percent of Poor Families with a Worker	94%	76%
Number of People in Working Poor Families	32,000	15,272,000
Number of Children in Working Poor Families	18,000	8,938,000
Average Number of Weeks Worked by Working Poor Families	47	42
Percent of Poor Families with Children with Earnings as Majority of Income	81%	64%
Percent of Poor Families with Children with Public Assistance as Majority of Income	7%	17%
Marital Status:		
Married Couples	38%	42%
Female-Headed Families	52%	52%
~~Male-Headed~~ Male-Headed Families	10%	6%
Race/Ethnicity:		
White (Non-Hispanic)	81%	44%
Black (Non-Hispanic)	6%	24%
Hispanic	7%	26%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	6%	5%
Education:		
Less than High School	18%	36%
High School or GED	35%	39%
Some College	42%	20%
College or More	4%	5%
Age:		
Under 25	21%	16%
25-34	37%	39%
35-44	36%	33%
45 or Older	6%	12%

Source: The Poverty Despite Work Handbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Notes:

- Wyoming has the highest percentage of poor working families with some college in the United States.
- Wyoming has the highest percentage in the U.S. for working poor families with a worker at 94%.
- Wyoming has the second highest percentage in the U.S. of poor families with children with earnings as a majority of income, followed by Idaho.
- Wyoming is tied with Montana for the third highest average number of weeks worked by worked poor families at 47 weeks, with Nebraska at 49 weeks and Idaho and New Mexico at 48 weeks.

Poverty

Poverty

	Total Population 2000	Number of Children Under 19, 2000	Number of Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty		Percent of Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty	
			1993	1995	1993	1995
Albany	32,014	6,739	1,053	1,110	16.5%	18.2%
Big Horn	11,461	3,489	547	581	17.1%	18.3%
Campbell	33,698	11,029	1,119	1,133	10.2%	10.2%
Carbon	15,639	4,022	622	682	13.3%	15.4%
Converse	12,052	3,619	543	568	14.6%	15.0%
Crook	5,887	1,674	218	219	12.4%	12.6%
Fremont	35,804	10,424	2,700	2,785	24.6%	25.8%
Goshen	12,538	3,262	846	884	24.8%	26.8%
Hot Springs	4,882	1,152	181	177	15.3%	15.6%
Johnson	7,075	1,812	272	257	16.2%	15.5%
Laramie	81,607	22,135	3,313	3,244	15.7%	15.8%
Lincoln	14,573	4,771	529	598	10.3%	11.7%
Natrona	66,533	18,416	3,263	3,224	18.0%	18.4%
Niobrara	2,407	577	124	143	20.4%	23.7%
Park	25,786	6,752	1,021	1,042	15.0%	15.5%
Platte	8,807	2,372	413	433	17.8%	18.9%
Sheridan	26,560	6,813	923	1,008	14.4%	16.0%
Sublette	5,920	1,589	129	157	8.7%	10.6%
Sweetwater	37,613	11,556	1,251	1,383	9.2%	10.6%
Teton	18,251	3,813	196	216	6.3%	6.9%
Uinta	19,742	7,003	869	928	11.0%	12.0%
Washakie	8,289	2,381	333	356	13.7%	15.2%
Weston	6,644	1,730	210	225	11.0%	12.1%
Wyoming	493,782	137,130	20,675	21,353	14.9%	15.7%

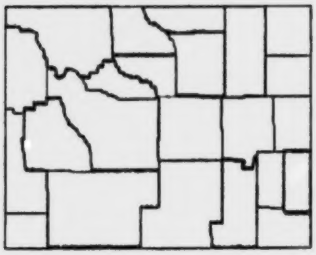
Poverty

Poverty, Continued

	Number of Children Receiving AFDC and TANF						Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch
	Jun-96	Jun-97	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00	Jun-01	2000
Albany	434	203	63	27	22	22	974
Big Horn	73	27	5	10	14	9	974
Campbell	229	75	35	14	19	11	1,669
Carbon	227	56	30	20	20	7	802
Converse	210	63	18	27	8	2	804
Crook	25	2	1	7	8	3	316
Fremont	1,648	1,222	867	781	665	366	2,734
Goshen	320	124	52	35	21	20	803
Hot Springs	62	12	5	1	2	5	222
Johnson	65	24	9	7	6	5	284
Laramie	1,463	541	298	210	157	111	3,969
Lincoln	149	34	23	9	6	3	776
Natrona	1,531	706	307	251	195	126	3,828
Niobrara	47	12	8	2	3	0	116
Park	343	152	67	46	45	29	1,038
Platte	126	37	22	18	15	10	508
Sheridan	423	140	73	63	30	20	1,289
Sublette	45	13	3	14	4	3	253
Sweetwater	566	202	89	56	48	25	1,533
Teton	34	4	4	4	2	1	191
Uinta	371	155	52	23	17	12	1,226
Washakie	123	37	11	5	4	3	497
Weston	70	18	9	12	11	6	253
Wyoming	8,584	3,859	2,051	1,642	1,322	799	25,059

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Welfare Reform



Definition

In January 1997, the welfare system was transformed significantly. POWER (Personal Opportunities with Employment Responsibilities) became the new assistance program in Wyoming.

Data are compared for June 1996, prior to the reform of welfare to June 2000.

Wyoming

Under the old welfare system termed "Aid to Families with Dependent Children," (AFDC) the statewide June 1996 case count stood at 4,519 which helped to support 8,584 children.

Due to the changes in welfare reform, the case count now stands at 799, demonstrating a case decline of 3,720 or approximately 82 percent.

Applications for economic assistance have only declined by 8 percent between June 1996 and June 2001.

It appears that the need for assistance is still high leading to a conclusion that many families have not reached self-sufficiency as they had hoped.

The Department of Family Services pays day care fees for 2,805 children, which is an increase of 5 percent since June 1996. The small increase in child care subsidies would suggest that previous recipients are either not working, their children are with family members or friends or their children are being left in unsupervised and subsquently dangerous situations while the parents are working.

It is not know if the well being of children has been affected positively by the new POWER program.

Wyoming has not conducted reliable qualitative or quantitative analysis of welfare reform. However, other incidators of poverty have not shown comparative improvement. Food Stamp cases are down by 27 percent since June 1996, Medicaid is up by 19 percent percent and applications for economic assistance are down by only 6 percent since June 1996.

There is little evidence that former POWER recipients are self-sufficient as demonstrated by a survey conducted by the Department of Family Services in October of 1999.

Nationally

Many poor children have depended on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Food Stamp program for basic material needs.

AFDC was a federal and state case assistance program targeted at needy children and at certain others in these children's households. Among all children under age 6 in 1982, 21 percent were on AFDC for at least one year over the next 10 years. As

Most Important Changes

◆ No data is available that shows that POWER is a comparative improvement from AFDC.

◆ Food Stamp cases are down by 27 percent since June 1996, Medicaid is up by 19 percent and applications for economic assistance are down by only 6 percent since June 1996.

Welfare Reform

a result of major welfare reform enacted in August 1996, the AFDC program has now been replaced by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. TANF provides a block grant to states to design and administer their own welfare and work programs.

The Food Stamp program provides low-income households with vouchers that can be exchanged for food. The welfare reform law includes significant new restrictions on Food Stamp eligibility for immigrants who have not become U.S. citizens. Twelve percent of all children lived in families receiving AFDC or General Assistance in 1979, according to survey data. The rate decreased slightly to 11 percent in 1989, but by 1993 had increased to 14 percent. However, by 1997, the recipiency rate had dropped to 9 percent. Food Stamp receipt shows a similar pattern. The percentage of all children living in households receiving Food Stamps remained fairly constant at around 15 percent from 1979 to 1989.

The proportion had increased to 20 percent by 1993. In that year, 14.2 million children lived in households receiving Food Stamps. However, the recipiency rate had dropped back down to 15 percent by 1997.

The percentage of children receiving AFDC and Food Stamps varied substantially by race/Hispanic origin. According to 1992 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, only 5 percent of White non-Hispanic children received AFDC and only 8 percent received Food Stamps.

In contrast, among Black non-Hispanic children, 32 percent received AFDC and 42 percent received Food Stamps. Among Hispanic children, 18 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps. There was also substantial variation among Hispanic children, depending on their descent. Among children of Cuban descent, only 8 percent received AFDC and 18 percent received Food Stamps. In contrast, among children of Puerto Rican descent, 28 percent received AFDC and 48 percent received Food Stamps. Among children of Mexican descent, 15 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

Wyoming Department of Family Services

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2000

Welfare Reform

Welfare Reform Comparison: June '96 to June '01

	Cases				Food Stamp Cases			
	AFDC Jun-96	POWER Jun-01	June 96 / June 01		Jun-96	Jun-01	June 96 / June 01	
			CHG.	%			CHG.	%
Albany	258	22	-236	-91%	810	563	-247	-30%
Big Horn	38	9	-29	-76%	160	226	66	41%
Campbell	125	11	-114	-91%	443	324	-119	-27%
Carbon	125	7	-118	-94%	415	314	-101	-24%
Converse	103	2	-101	-98%	304	237	-67	-22%
Crook	12	3	-9	-75%	56	26	-30	-54%
Fremont	805	366	-439	-55%	1,530	1,118	-412	-27%
Goshen	166	20	-146	-88%	494	392	-102	-21%
Hot Springs	31	5	-26	-84%	113	130	17	15%
Johnson	41	5	-36	-88%	133	106	-27	-20%
Laramie	764	111	-653	-85%	2,386	1,763	-623	-26%
Lincoln	80	3	-77	-96%	204	141	-63	-31%
Natrona	824	126	-698	-85%	2,181	1,510	-671	-31%
Niobrara	24	0	-24	-100%	99	80	-19	-19%
Park	187	29	-158	-84%	719	381	-338	-47%
Platte	61	10	-51	-84%	218	192	-26	-12%
Sheridan	233	20	-213	-91%	821	561	-260	-32%
Sublette	24	3	-21	-88%	70	51	-19	-27%
Sweetwater	305	25	-280	-92%	714	464	-250	-35%
Teton	18	1	-17	-94%	107	50	-57	-53%
Uinta	196	12	-184	-94%	498	446	-52	-10%
Washakie	58	3	-55	-95%	199	101	-98	-49%
Weston	41	6	-35	-85%	115	118	3	3%
Wyoming	4,519	799	-3,720	-82%	12,789	9,294	-3495	-27%

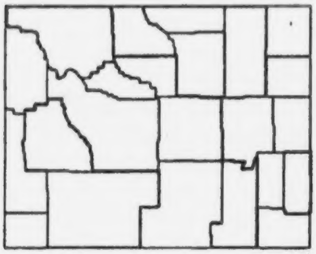
Welfare Reform

Welfare Reform Comparison: June '96 to June '01, Continued

	Medicaid Cases				Applications Received for Economic Assistance (EA)			
			June 96 / June 01				June 96 / June 01	
	Jun-96	Jun-01	CHG.	%	Jun-96	Jun-01	CHG.	%
Albany	1,298	1,479	181	14%	133	125	-8	-6%
Big Horn	315	430	115	37%	54	42	-12	-22%
Campbell	953	1,304	351	37%	136	158	22	16%
Carbon	750	830	80	11%	60	60	0	0%
Converse	521	687	166	32%	55	40	-15	-27%
Crook	121	141	20	17%	7	11	4	57%
Fremont	2,799	3,330	531	19%	194	227	33	17%
Goshen	822	894	72	9%	76	58	-18	-24%
Hot Springs	390	609	219	56%	42	41	-1	-2%
Johnson	259	292	33	13%	16	19	3	19%
Laramie	3,858	4,545	687	18%	367	297	-70	-19%
Lincoln	448	534	86	19%	32	34	2	6%
Natrona	3,830	4,574	744	19%	433	329	-104	-24%
Niobrara	163	195	32	20%	7	9	2	29%
Park	1,330	1,558	228	17%	123	103	-20	-16%
Platte	351	503	152	43%	26	33	7	27%
Sheridan	1,448	1,572	124	9%	100	120	20	20%
Sublette	149	165	16	11%	14	9	-5	-36%
Sweetwater	1,449	1,694	245	17%	137	131	-6	-4%
Teton	232	341	109	47%	33	33	0	0%
Uinta	979	1,210	231	24%	83	112	29	35%
Washakie	347	263	-84	-24%	32	31	-1	-3%
Weston	246	342	96	39%	14	24	10	71%
Wyoming	23,058	27,492	4434	19%	2,174	2,046	-128	-6%

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Kid Care



Definition

Number of uninsured children enrolled in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) indentified in Wyoming as "Kid Care" administered by the Department of Health.

Wyoming

During the 1999 legislative session, Wyoming's State Children's Health Insurance Program was created.

Renamed "Wyoming Kid Care," the program was developed to provide a Medicaid look-a-like program for children at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level and a private insurance and employer-based premium assistance program for children from 134 percent to 150 percent of the federal poverty level.

As of April, 2001, the Medicaid for Children program was placed under a "Kid Care" umbrella and named Kid Care Plan A.

At the same time a simplified mail-in application was implemented and Kid Care Plan A children now have 12 months continuous eligibility. The SCHIP program is now referred to as Kid Care Plan B.

As of July 1, 2001, Kid Care Plan B enrollment has met 100 percent of its projected enrollment goal.

Although the Department of Health received approval on the state plan amendment to implement Kid Care Plan C (formerly Kid Care Voucher) in June 2001, no bids were received from insurance companies to provide the private health insurance option to eligible children.

Due to this, implementation of Kid Care Plan C was temporarily suspended.

The Wyoming Kid Care Income Guidelines (located on the following page) shows the projected number of children at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level and the number of children eligible for Wyoming Kid Care as of December, 1999, as well as the number of children enrolled as for July, 2001.

Currently, the SCHIP part of the Wyoming Kid Care Program is only able to address the needs of those children eligible for Plan B.

Kid Care eligibility requirements include: children who are age birth through age 18, U.S. Citizens, residents of Wyoming and have not had insurance during the last 30 days.

Nationally

Children who are cov-

Kid Care Facts

- ◆ 6,972 (additional children since October '99) estimated are eligible for Kid Care Plan A.
- ◆ 2,987 estimated children are eligible for Kid Care Plan B.
- ◆ 1,483 estimated children are eligible for Kid Care Plan C.
- ◆ 4,200 estimated children are eligible between 151 percent and 200 percent FPL.

Kid Care

ered by health insurance are considerably more likely to have a regular source of health care.

Among children covered by private health insurance, 97 percent had a regular source of medical care in 1993, and of those covered by government health insurance, 94 percent had a regular source of medical care.

In contrast, 79 percent of children with no health insurance had a regular source of medical care.

Regular care increases the continuity of care, which is important to the maintenance of good health.

Since 1987, the percentage of children who are covered by health insurance has remained stable, ranging from 85 to 87 percent. Rates of coverage vary little by age of child, though older children appear slightly less likely to be covered.

Wyoming Kid Care
Health Plans

Hispanic children are less likely to be covered than either White or Black children.

In 1998, 70 percent of Hispanic children were covered by health insurance, compared with 86 percent of White, 83 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander and 80 percent of Black children.

Poor children have lower rates of health insurance coverage at 75 percent compared to 85 percent for all children in 1998.

They are also much less likely to be covered by public health insurance at 23 percent compared to 68 percent for all children.

Government health insurance coverage for children increased from 19 percent in 1987 to a high of 27 percent in 1993, before declining to 23 percent by 1998.

Younger children are considerably more likely to be covered by government health insurance. In 1998, 27 percent of children under age 6 were covered, compared with 19 percent of children ages 12 through 17.

Finally, a large proportion of Black and Hispanic children rely on government health insurance for their medical coverage.

In 1998, 42 percent of Black and 31 percent of Hispanic children were covered by government health insurance, compared with 19 percent of White children.

These percentages are down from highs of 50 and 41 percent, respectively, in 1993.

The vast majority of children covered by goverment health insurance are covered by Medicaid.

Despite the recent progress in reducing the number of uninsured children, more than 6 million children who are eligible for CHIP or Medicaid are still not enrolled. When children lack insurance coverage, they are more likely to suffer from preventable health problems and from delays in receiving appropriate care.

Studies have shown that low-income, uninsured children are more likely to have eye and ear infections, lead poisoning, serious dental problems and chronic conditions such as asthma and diabetes. All of these conditions can become serious when they go untreated.

Sources of Data

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth 2000

2001 The State Of America's Children

Wyoming Kid Care

Kid Care

Wyoming Kid Care Income Guidelines

Family Size (Note: Eligibility is based on Household Income of the financially responsible parents living in the Household. For example, the income of non-custodial parents or of a Guardian does not count.)	Gross Monthly Income Base	Gross Monthly Income if One Parent is Working and is not Married to the Father/Mother of the Child(ren)	Gorss Monthly Income if Parents are Married and One or Both is Working. Or if Two Parents are Working and are not Married to Each Other	If the Household is Receiving Child Support
2	$1,287	$1,487	$1,687	Add $50
3	$1,621	$1,821	$2,021	Add $50
4	$1,956	$2,156	$2,356	Add $50
5	$2,292	$2,492	$2,692	Add $50
6	$2,626	$2,826	$3,026	Add $50
7	$2,961	$3,161	$3,361	Add $50
8	$3,296	$3,496	$3,696	Add $50

Note: Under "Gross Monthly Income if Parents are Married and One or Both are Working," both adults must be the parent of the child.

Source: Wyoming Kid Care

Wyoming Parents Talk About Kid Care

"Thank you for the good care you provide for our children. God bless you."

—Park County Mom

"Kid Care is a great program! I especially like the dental and vision care services provided for my children. They had been uninsured for several years before Kid Care enrollment."

—Laramie County Mom

"Much Needed Program! Thank you!"

—Sweetwater County Mom

"We are greatful for this program—without it, our daughter would have had no treatment."

—Park County Mom

"Sincerely appreciated and am thankful for Wyoming Kid Care! You are a blessing."

—Laramie County Mom

"It's an awful feeling to have to ask for help, but I'm grateful to have it."

Kid Care

Wyoming Kid Care Health Plans. Eligibility and Enrollment by County

			Medicaid "Plan A"			Kid Care "Plan B" Medicaid Look-a-Like			Kid Care Voucher "Plan C"
	Estimated Uninsured Children At or Below 150 Pecent of the Federal Poverty Level	Total Enrolled in "Plan A or B"	Estimated Eligible	Enrolled as of July, 2001	Percent Enrolled	Estimated Eligible	Enrolled as of July, 2001	Percent Enrolled	Estimated Eligible Has not been Implemented
Albany	568	478	346	344	99%	148	134	91%	74
Big Horn	263	175	160	142	89%	69	33	48%	34
Campbell	883	381	538	252	47%	231	129	56%	114
Carbon	374	272	228	198	87%	98	74	76%	48
Converse	310	193	189	105	56%	81	88	109%	40
Crook	143	116	87	75	86%	37	41	111%	19
Fremont	861	930	537	526	98%	230	404	176%	114
Goshen	272	236	166	176	106%	71	60	85%	35
Hot Springs	93	104	57	79	139%	24	25	104%	12
Johnson	139	151	85	99	116%	36	52	144%	18
Laramie	1,751	1,254	1,067	789	74%	457	465	102%	227
Lincoln	418	287	255	218	85%	109	69	63%	54
Natrona	1,503	1,221	915	751	82%	392	470	120%	196
Niobrara	49	72	30	30	100%	13	42	323%	8
Park	578	704	352	516	147%	151	188	125%	75
Platte	192	177	117	110	94%	50	67	134%	25
Sheridan	541	396	330	251	76%	141	145	103%	70
Sublette	128	27	78	(2)	-3%	33	29	88%	17
Sweetwater	1,090	541	664	434	65%	285	107	38%	141
Teton	271	118	165	98	59%	71	20	28%	35
Uinta	642	592	391	447	114%	168	145	86%	83
Washakie	200	165	122	102	84%	52	63	121%	26
Weston	153	170	93	122	131%	40	48	120%	20
Wyoming	11,440	8,760	6,972	5,862	84%	2,987	2,898	97%	1,483

Notes:

- Plan A is poverty level and newborns increase in enrollment 10/99 through 7/01.
- Plan B total enrollment since 12/99 when the program was implemented.
- The (2) in Sublette County represents 1999 when there were 75 children enrolled in Plan A. In July 2001, there were 73 children enrolled in Plan A in Sublette County. The figures are based off the number of children enrolled since October 1999.

Source: Wyoming Kid Care

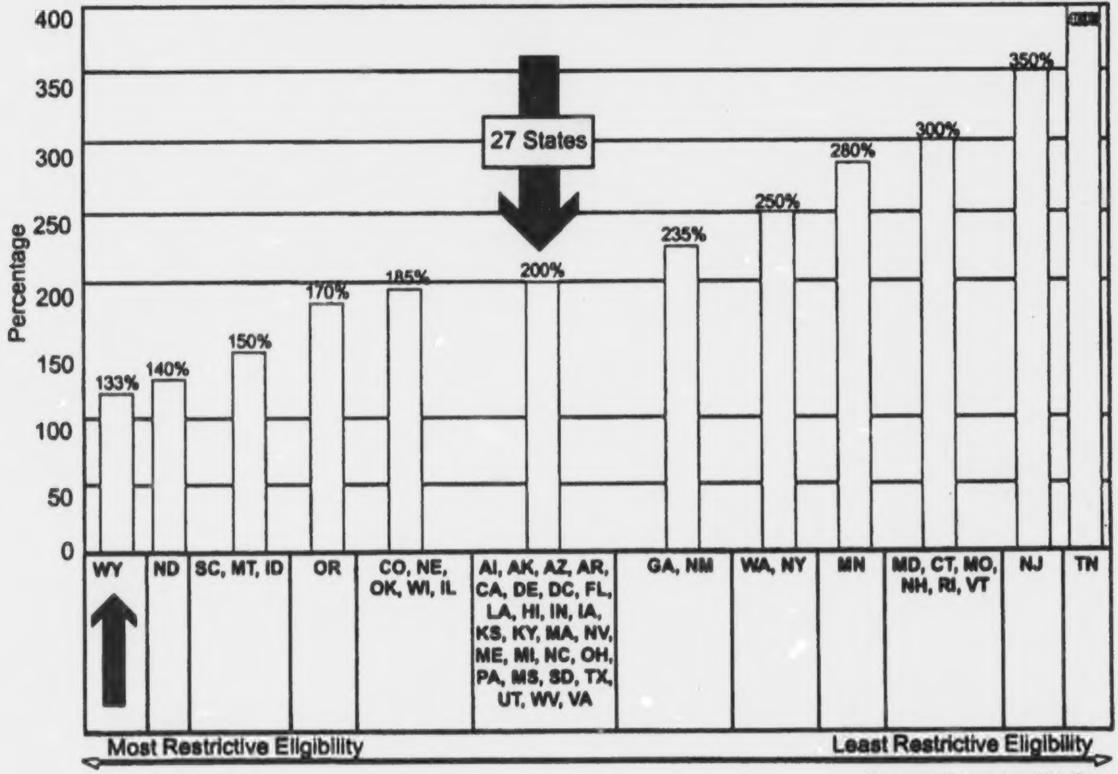
Kid Care

Kid Care Eligibility Chart

Age	Income is Less than or Equal to 100 Percent	Income is Less than or Equal to 101 Percent to 133 Percent of the FPL	Income is Less than or Equal to 134 Percent to 150 Percent of the FPL
Birth to 5	Kid Care Plan A (Medicaid for Children)	Kid Care Plan A (Medicaid for Children)	Kid Care Plan C 1,483 Children Projected Eligible
6 to 18 Years		Kid Care Plan B	

Source: Wyoming Kid Care

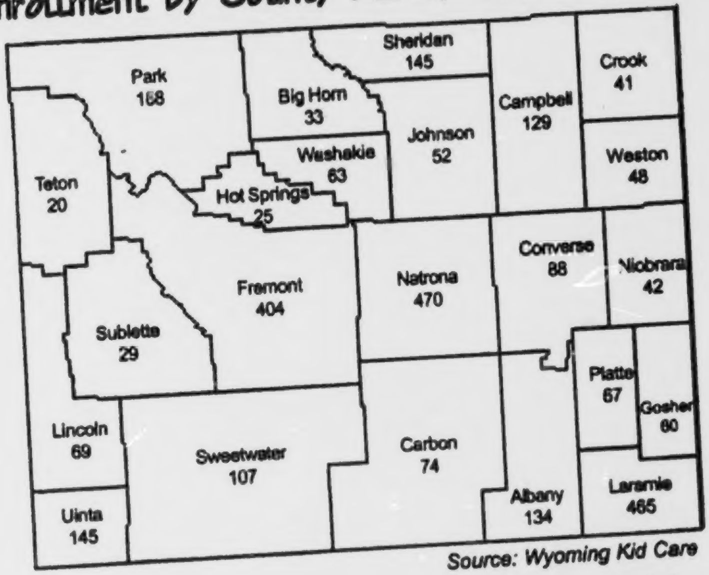
Children's Health Insurance: National Percentages of Federal Poverty Level for Children 0 to 18



Source: Wyoming Kid Care

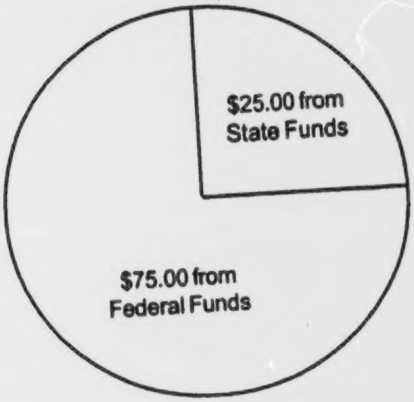
Kid Care

Wyoming Kid Care Plan B
Enrollment by County As of July 31, 2001


Park
168
Sheridan
145
Big Horn
33
Crook
41
Campbell
129
Johnson
52
Washakie
63
Weston
48
Teton
20
Hot Springs
25
Converse
88
Niobrara
42
Fremont
404
Natrona
470
Sublette
29
Platte
67
Goshen
80
Lincoln
69
Sweetwater
107
Carbon
74
Albany
134
Laramie
465
Uinta
145

Source: Wyoming Kid Care

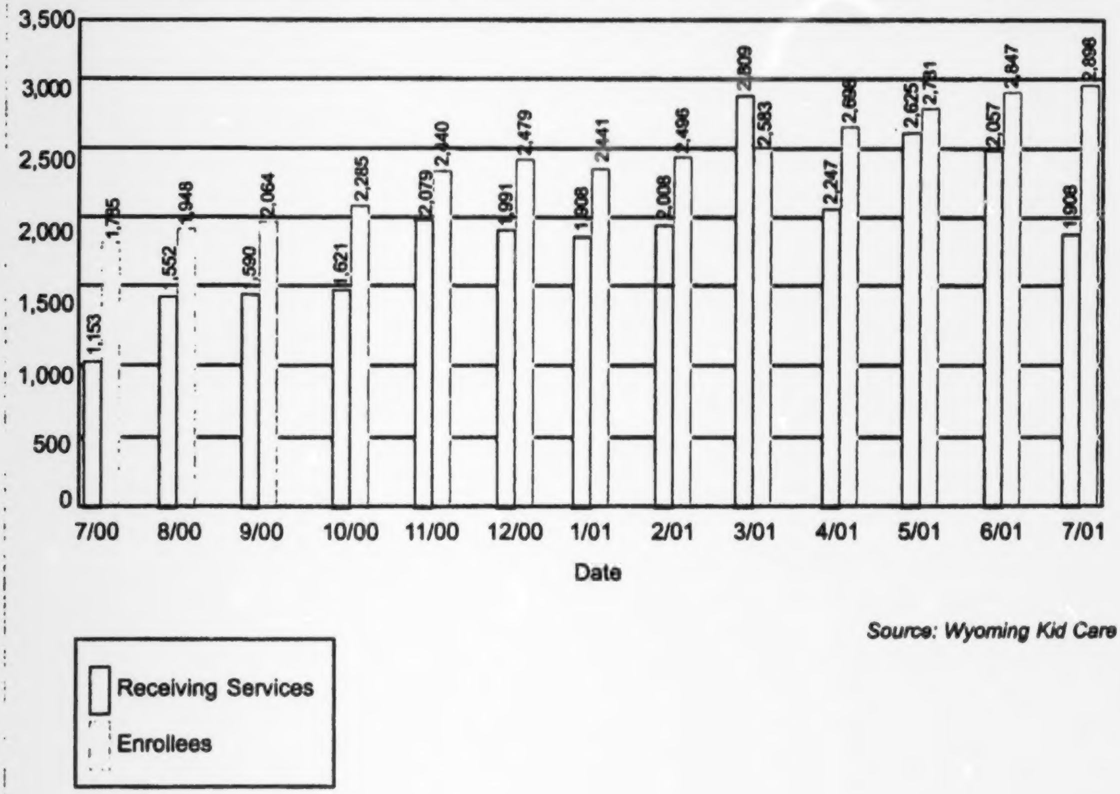
The Average Cost per Enrolled Child in Plan B is $100 per Month



Source: Wyoming Kid Care

Kid Care

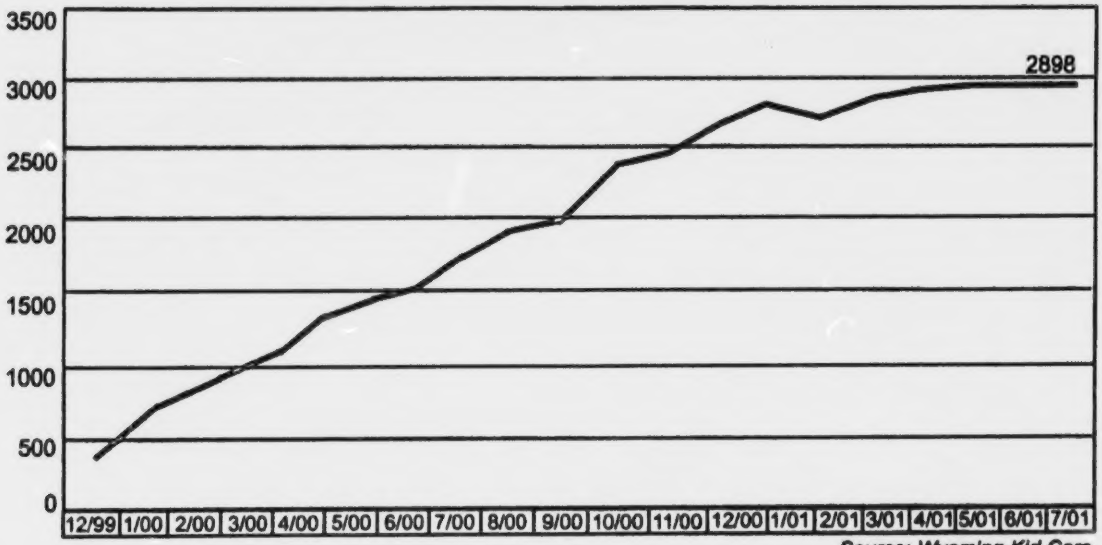
Kid Care Plan B Enrollees and Those Receiving Services



Source: Wyoming Kid Care

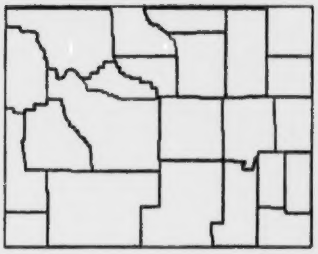
Kid Care

Kid Care Plan B Enrollment by Month



Source: Wyoming Kid Care

Kids with Asthma



Sources of Data

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

The Wyoming Department of Health does not maintain an asthma surveillance program.

Data on asthma in Wyoming are available through hospital dicharges and surveys.

The national prevalence rate of asthma in children under 18 is 7.3 percent.

In FY 1998, there were a total of 445 Wyoming children under age 20 hospitalized with asthma as the primary or secondary diagnosis.

The hospitalization rate for Wyoming children under age 21 in 1998 with either a primary or secondary diagnosis was 287.1 per 100,000 population.

In FY 1998, 181 Wyoming children ages birth to 4 were hospitalized for asthma, for a hospitalization rate of 58.8 per 100,000 children ages birth to 4. In 1997, the rate was 63.9 per 100,000 compared to 60.1 nationally.

The average length of stay in Wyoming hospitals due to an asthma admission was 2.4 days at an average discharge cost of $3,443. The overall cost for these stays was $1.53 million.

Based on the national percentage and the estimated 1997 population, there could be more than 10,200 Wyoming asthmatic children under 18.

In the WINDS-2 Survey of families on the Wind River Reservation, asthma was the most commonly reported chronic condition for children under age 18.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce asthma hospitalizations to children ages 0 to 4 to no more than 25 per 100,000 children ages 0 to 4. Wyoming is not close to meeting this objective.

In 1998, 59 percent of asthma hospitalizations for ages 0 to 20 were to males. The largest proportion of hospitalizations were to children ages 0 to 4 (41 percent) and ages 5 to 9 (24 percent). Almost 40 percent of the hospitalizations were paid for by Medicaid, compared to 42 percent by private insurance. Approximately 12 percent were uninsured.

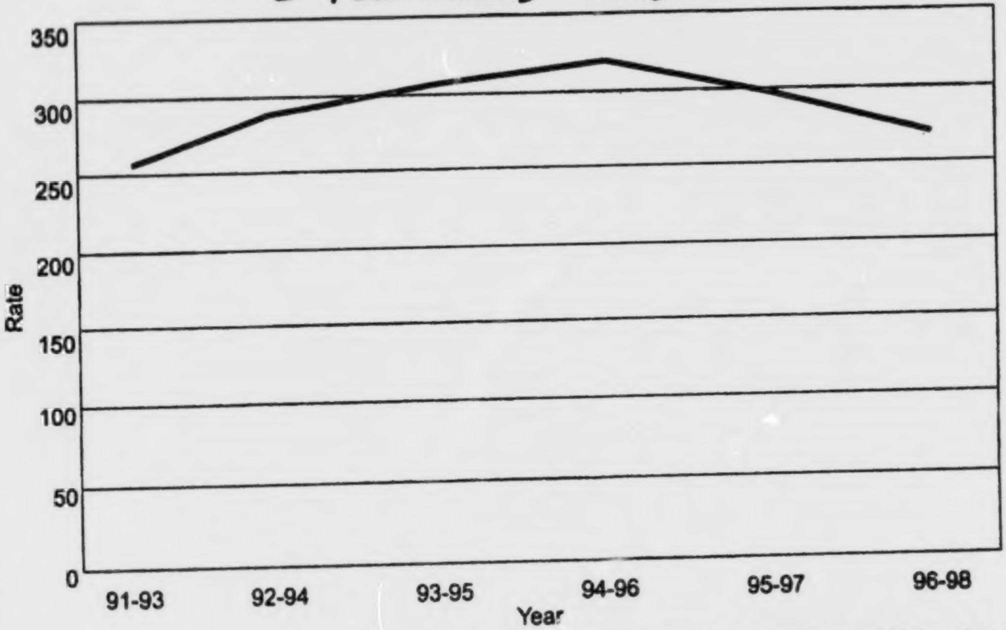
Asthma hospitalizations for ages 0 to 20 have increased 11 percent since 1990 through 1992, although this is based on incomplete hospitalization reporting.

Most Important Changes

- Asthma hospitalizations for ages 0 to 20 have increased 11 percent since 1990 through 1992.
- The national prevalence rate of asthma in children under 18 is 7.3 percent.

Kids with Asthma

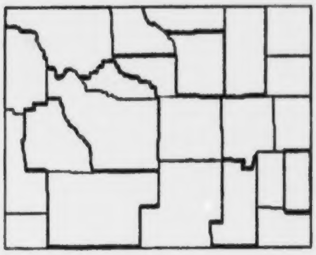
Asthma Hospitalization Rates per 100,000, 3-Year Rolling Averages



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

County Profiles

Wyoming



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	493,782
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	137,130
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	27.8%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	2,842
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	32%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	14.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	14.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.9%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	89,531
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	28.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	13.1%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	1,717

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Wyoming Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	6,974	6,691	6,720	6,550	6,427	6,261	6,288	6,372	6,248	6,122
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	79.5%	78.7%	78.6%	80.8%	82.1%	82.9%	81.5%	82.2%	81.0%	82.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.4%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	6.8%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%	8.3%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	303	276	272	304	296	304	315	298	249	275
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	29	26	25	27	26	25	25	23	19	22
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	23.4%	24.4%	23.6%	21.4%	21.7%	19.8%	20.2%	20.4%	22.4%	21.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	1,381	1.546	1,613	1,690	1,764	1,651	1,696	1,748	1,848	1,773
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	19.8%	23.1%	24.0%	25.8%	27.4%	26.4%	27.0%	27.4%	29.6%	29.0%
Infant Deaths	60	52	61	52	44	48	40	37	44	42
Child Deaths	33	34	37	27	25	29	36	31	31	34
Teen Violent Deaths	27	38	43	34	42	38	48	39	43	38
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	14	21	23	19	24	20	29	20	23	22
Teen Suicides	8	13	10	11	6	10	7	6	7	13
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	5,195	5,509	5,640	6,276	7,168	7,708	7,880	8,037	8,546	7,651
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	69	48	51	89	81	79	93	83	89	100
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	3,281	3,472	3,437	3,193	3,282	3,306	3,023	2,768	2,809	2,749

Source: 2000 Census

Wyoming

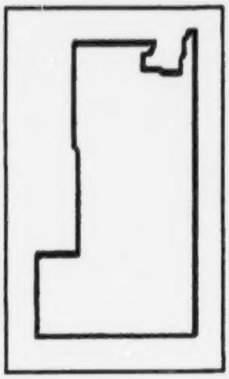
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	7,089	6,130	-14%	3,211	2,919	5,319	58	219	27	507	710	12%
1	6,814	6,304	-7%	3,270	3,034	5,434	62	249	40	519	725	12%
2	6,823	6,127	-10%	3,097	3,030	5,305	62	202	27	531	733	12%
3	7,090	6,196	-13%	3,123	3,073	5,493	48	190	23	442	642	10%
4	7,484	6,183	-17%	3,192	2,991	5,375	52	207	39	510	671	11%
5	7,854	6,286	-20%	3,160	3,126	5,546	66	203	21	450	617	10%
6	7,811	6,654	-15%	3,440	3,214	5,888	52	238	25	451	642	10%
7	8,203	6,822	-17%	3,535	3,287	6,038	68	227	37	452	651	10%
8	7,938	7,060	-11%	3,601	3,459	6,282	67	237	26	448	641	9%
9	8,452	7,305	-14%	3,788	3,517	6,512	56	256	35	446	664	9%
10	8,619	7,381	-14%	3,815	3,566	6,626	74	211	26	444	620	8%
11	7,982	7,367	-8%	3,836	3.531	6,591	78	267	30	401	588	8%
12	7,719	7,585	-2%	3,890	3,695	6,777	69	224	47	468	621	8%
13	7,606	7,912	4%	4,005	3,907	7,158	51	236	34	433	619	8%
14	7,218	8,131	13%	4,186	3,945	7,313	58	253	33	474	619	8%
15	7,291	8,457	16%	4,344	4,113	7,696	68	221	38	434	624	7%
16	6,991	8,441	21%	4,364	4,077	7,648	54	223	38	478	660	8%
17	6,995	8,532	22%	4,379	4,153	7,794	56	211	45	426	611	7%
18	6,728	8,257	23%	4,332	3,925	7,479	76	229	47	426	674	8%
Total	142,707	137,130	– 4%	70,566	66,562	122,274	1,175	4,303	638	8,740	12,332	9%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	4,519	12,789
June 1997	2,168	10,493
June 1998	1,222	9,783
June 1999	1,046	9,139
June 2000	825	8,860
June 2001	799	9,294

Albany County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	32,014
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	6,739
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	21.1%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	3,169
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	15.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	16.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	18.2%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	3,791
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	25.7%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	16.2%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	85

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Albany County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	431	364	372	389	405	391	396	387	356	362
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.5%	82.6%	82.0%	80.5%	83.0%	90.0%	88.9%	88.8%	85.9%	80.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.4%	9.6%	8.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	7.7%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	9	5	11	10	5	14	11	10	11	8
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	19	11	22	20	10	26	20	19	21	12
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	14.8%	14.7%	9.1%	9.0%	8.4%	11.0%	8.1%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	64	72	62	74	60	79	74	66	85	71
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	14.8%	19.8%	16.7%	19.0%	14.8%	20.2%	18.7%	17.1%	23.9%	20.2%
Infant Deaths	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	3
Child Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	2	5	2	0	1	2	3	3	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
Teen Suicides	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	166	99	216	337	352	552	420	424	423	313
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	1	1	7	3	5	6	2	4	8	4
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	163	163	175	139	127	155	100	105	156	90

Source: 2000 Census

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Albany County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	403	343	-15%	175	168	290	4	3	7	39	56	16%
1	385	323	-16%	168	155	274	5	3	11	30	49	15%
2	383	332	-13%	180	152	282	11	3	5	31	49	15%
3	393	316	-20%	173	143	280	6	1	4	25	38	12%
4	395	316	-20%	166	150	258	4	2	9	43	47	15%
5	393	326	-17%	154	172	293	6	1	3	23	41	13%
6	388	285	-27%	144	141	244	4	5	5	27	36	13%
7	382	333	-13%	175	156	286	6	3	4	34	43	13%
8	386	302	-22%	153	149	273	4	3	3	19	33	11%
9	392	329	-16%	178	151	292	2	3	7	25	35	11%
10	406	332	-18%	178	154	282	6	5	6	33	46	14%
11	356	299	-16%	165	134	257	6	3	7	26	34	11%
12	344	313	-9%	157	156	272	5	5	7	24	29	9%
13	332	334	1%	179	155	298	5	3	6	22	31	9%
14	300	336	12%	177	159	302	4	5	2	23	29	9%
15	316	349	10%	166	183	314	3	3	3	26	36	10%
16	331	351	6%	183	168	311	3	6	2	29	42	12%
17	333	375	13%	191	134	347	4	1	4	19	27	7%
18	942	845	-10%	432	413	774	9	13	9	40	54	6%
Total	7560	6739	-11%	3494	3245	4497	97	71	104	538	754	11%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	258	810
June 1997	130	677
June 1998	40	669
June 1999	19	592
June 2000	14	548
June 2001	22	563

Big Horn County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000: 11,461
Number of Children Under 19, 2000: 3,489
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000: 30.4%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000: 1,400
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000: 21%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990: 21.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993: 17.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995: 18.3%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001 2,366
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001 .... 41.2%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001 .... 13.7%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000 37

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Big Horn County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	157	153	142	154	149	151	152	150	145	148
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	74.5%	78.4%	77.5%	81.8%	79.9%	76.2%	81.6%	83.3%	84.1%	83.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	3.2%	6.5%	6.3%	2.6%	9.4%	4.6%	4.6%	6.7%	7.6%	6.1%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	3	9	8	9	8	6	12	6	0	13
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	10	30	26	29	24	17	34	17	0	37
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	19.7%	15.0%	12.0%	13.6%	18.8%	8.6%	11.8%	22.7%	11.7%	14.2%
Smoked During Pregnancy	19.7%	15.0%	12.0%	13.6%	18.8%	8.6%	11.8%	22.7%	11.7%	14.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	24	23	20	34	27	24	24	33	22	25
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	15.3%	15.0%	14.1%	22.1%	18.1%	15.9%	15.8%	22.0%	15.2%	16.9%
Infant Deaths	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	1
Child Deaths	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Teen Violent Deaths	0	2	2	1	1	5	0	0	1	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	79	50	23	35	49	89	109	80	159	94
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	50	48	69	68	54	45	45	25	30	38

Source: 2000 Census

Big Horn County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Sinc3 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	151	161	7%	77	84	144	0	0	0	17	22	14%
1	144	152	6%	72	80	136	0	1	0	15	16	11%
2	168	162	-4%	78	84	148	0	1	0	13	20	12%
3	166	146	-12%	76	70	136	0	1	0	9	17	12%
4	161	160	-1%	84	76	144	1	1	0	14	19	12%
5	157	174	11%	86	88	154	1	1	0	18	22	13%
6	171	173	1%	90	83	159	0	2	0	12	20	12%
7	196	158	-19%	78	80	143	0	0	0	15	15	9%
8	185	181	-2%	102	79	165	0	2	0	14	20	11%
9	205	210	2%	117	93	189	0	1	0	20	30	14%
10	201	186	-7%	98	88	174	0	4	0	8	15	8%
11	177	177	0%	94	83	165	1	1	0	10	15	8%
12	190	220	16%	129	91	202	0	3	0	15	16	7%
13	181	203	12%	100	103	192	0	2	1	8	10	5%
14	191	196	3%	102	94	181	0	3	1	11	12	6%
15	181	185	2%	101	84	171	1	2	2	9	15	8%
16	178	230	29%	111	119	211	2	2	1	14	20	9%
17	191	213	12%	114	99	199	1	2	2	9	13	6%
18	139	202	45%	110	92	181	0	3	1	17	20	10%
Total	3,333	3,489	5%	1,819	1,670	2,603	7	32	8	248	337	10%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	38	160
June 1997	17	113
June 1998	4	106
June 1999	6	225
June 2000	10	230
June 2001	9	226

Campbell County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	33,698
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	11,029
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	32.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	5,267
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	9.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	10.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	10.2%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	7,488
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	22.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	10.4%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	79

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Campbell County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	533	481	490	500	432	435	428	466	479	469
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	74.7%	73.4%	74.9%	80.6%	87.5%	86.4%	83.8%	86.9%	84.8%	80.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	6.8%	8.5%	6.3%	8.0%	8.6%	7.6%	6.1%	8.6%	7.3%	6.2%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	30	22	13	23	20	19	19	20	16	14
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	41	29	16	28	23	21	20	20	16	14
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.2%	30.8%	27.1%	27.6%	28.2%	26.4%	27.0%	28.8%	28.4%	28.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	111	100	131	156	111	135	106	135	148	137
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	20.8%	20.8%	26.7%	31.2%	25.7%	31.0%	24.9%	29.2%	30.9%	29.2%
Infant Deaths	2	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	0	3
Child Deaths	4	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	3
Teen Violent Deaths	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1
Teen Suicides	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	762	777	880	890	864	890	954	877	908	863
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	11	11	6	15	11	9	10	12	13	11
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	182	248	237	290	190	258	207	237	218	170

Source: 2000 Census

Campbell County

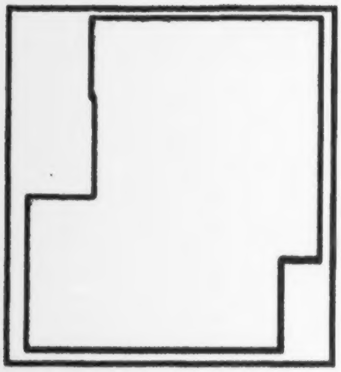
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1900	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	504	475	-6%	260	215	447	0	6	2	20	30	6%
1	517	513	-1%	281	232	485	2	6	4	16	20	4%
2	523	528	1%	293	235	497	2	3	2	24	34	6%
3	557	470	-16%	232	238	451	1	5	0	13	38	8%
4	606	498	-18%	257	241	467	3	4	0	24	28	5%
5	645	508	-21%	272	236	478	1	4	1	24	38	7%
6	639	547	-14%	269	278	520	3	6	0	18	27	5%
7	670	534	-20%	283	251	502	5	8	1	18	26	5%
8	626	559	-11%	260	299	532	2	5	1	19	25	4%
9	652	609	-7%	321	288	575	3	9	4	18	34	6%
10	695	570	-18%	288	282	550	0	6	2	12	23	4%
11	593	585	-1%	294	291	562	0	6	1	16	21	4%
12	622	631	1%	344	287	596	0	4	4	27	25	4%
13	590	645	9%	330	315	613	1	8	2	21	24	4%
14	551	674	22%	377	297	650	0	8	2	14	22	3%
15	538	733	36%	392	341	707	0	6	0	20	25	3%
16	511	708	39%	358	350	672	0	8	3	25	27	4%
17	504	669	33%	340	329	637	1	9	3	19	22	3%
18	382	573	50%	278	295	546	1	7	1	18	35	6%
Total	10,925	11,029	1%	5,729	5,300	10,487	25	118	31	368	518	5%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	125	443
June 1997	44	341
June 1998	25	337
June 1999	12	389
June 2000	14	326
June 2001	11	324

Carbon County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	15,639
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	4,022
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	25.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	1,910
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	11.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	13.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.4%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	2,737
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	29.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	13.3%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	43

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Carbon County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	217	180	195	245	180	190	189	156	187	151
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	75.1%	71.1%	70.8%	71.6%	72.8%	82.1%	77.2%	74.2%	79.7%	82.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	8.3%	9.4%	11.8%	6.5%	9.4%	7.9%	7.4%	11.0%	9.1%	8.6%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	11	8	6	15	9	16	16	8	8	11
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	28	20	15	37	21	37	37	18	19	27
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	18.4%	24.4%	22.6%	19.5%	22.2%	22.1%	20.6%	27.1%	24.1%	23.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	40	42	52	53	58	56	62	57	65	62
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	18.4%	23.3%	26.7%	24.7%	32.2%	29.5%	32.8%	36.8%	34.8%	34.4%
Infant Deaths	0	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	0	3
Child Deaths	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1
Teen Violent Deaths	2	0	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1
Teen Suicides	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	191	195	126	234	380	299	203	302	298	309
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	3	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	111	105	119	112	110	109	106	81	62	80

Source: 2000 Census

Carbon County

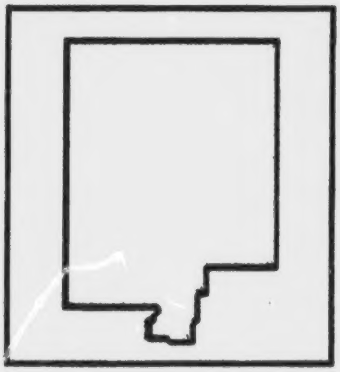
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	205	173	-16%	102	71	147	0	1	2	23	36	21%
1	228	188	-18%	101	87	151	0	3	0	34	57	30%
2	225	173	-23%	87	86	150	2	3	0	18	38	22%
3	229	183	-20%	97	86	157	0	3	0	23	40	22%
4	264	179	-32%	94	85	160	0	1	0	18	31	17%
5	301	183	-39%	94	89	168	0	3	1	11	35	19%
6	291	187	-36%	109	78	155	1	4	1	26	33	18%
7	297	187	-37%	94	93	161	0	2	1	23	31	17%
8	277	202	-27%	106	96	172	0	6	0	24	36	18%
9	293	197	-33%	101	96	172	0	3	2	20	38	19%
10	316	211	-33%	123	88	187	2	3	2	17	29	14%
11	314	198	-37%	96	102	175	2	2	1	18	34	17%
12	315	213	-32%	101	112	185	2	0	1	25	34	16%
13	279	233	-16%	122	111	215	0	3	0	15	34	15%
14	290	250	-14%	116	134	224	2	1	2	21	27	11%
15	273	259	-5%	123	136	228	2	2	5	22	38	15%
16	266	271	2%	140	131	234	1	4	5	27	51	19%
17	283	285	1%	145	140	259	2	1	4	19	34	12%
18	217	250	15%	137	113	217	2	13	2	16	54	22%
Total	5,163	4,022	-22%	2,088	1,934	3,517	18	58	29	400	710	18%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	125	415
June 1997	40	331
June 1998	20	292
June 1999	16	279
June 2000	13	270
June 2001	7	314

Converse County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	12,052
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	3,619
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	30.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	1,715
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	14.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	14.6%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.0%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	2,443
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	23.9%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	12.4%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	25

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Converse County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	152	150	143	142	157	167	147	166	134	160
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	84.9%	84.0%	84.6%	83.5%	82.8%	82.6%	78.2%	83.3%	71.6%	78.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	9.9%	5.7%	12.0%	3.4%	3.6%	6.7%	4.4%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	7	10	8	10	5	6	11	6	4	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	24	33	26	31	15	17	29	16	10	19
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	28.3%	26.7%	26.6%	23.2%	25.5%	25.7%	25.2%	21.8%	25.4%	23.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	30	45	34	38	48	47	38	43	40	41
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	19.7%	30.0%	23.8%	26.8%	30.6%	27.1%	25.9%	27.6%	29.9%	25.6%
Infant Deaths	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1
Child Deaths	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	2	0	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	1
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	120	110	162	102	112	151	177	170	212	185
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	1	4	4	2	0	0	3	2	2
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	68	54	92	61	74	87	63	55	51	51

Source: 2000 Census

Converse County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	182	154	-15%	86	68	145	0	0	0	9	13	8%
1	165	135	-18%	70	65	126	1	2	0	6	7	5%
2	171	136	-20%	73	63	123	0	0	0	13	17	13%
3	174	168	-3%	79	89	158	0	3	0	7	13	8%
4	200	177	-12%	106	71	158	0	3	0	16	16	9%
5	221	177	-20%	92	85	166	1	2	0	8	13	7%
6	196	149	-24%	80	69	139	0	1	0	9	11	7%
7	214	192	-10%	106	86	178	1	3	1	9	13	7%
8	210	192	-9%	106	86	182	1	1	0	8	17	9%
9	249	205	-18%	102	103	186	1	3	1	12	13	6%
10	230	191	-17%	87	104	173	1	3	2	12	16	8%
11	221	185	-16%	97	88	176	1	2	0	6	14	8%
12	219	201	-8%	98	103	188	0	1	0	12	17	8%
13	199	227	14%	113	114	213	0	1	2	11	20	9%
14	228	231	1%	115	116	209	3	2	1	16	16	7%
15	199	226	14%	111	115	218	0	0	1	7	16	7%
16	181	225	24%	118	107	205	0	1	0	19	19	8%
17	217	259	19%	137	122	242	1	2	2	12	16	6%
18	155	189	22%	98	91	177	1	1	1	9	17	9%
Total	3,831	3,619	-6%	1,874	1,745	3,364	12	31	11	201	284	8%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	130	304
June 1997	44	311
June 1998	12	280
June 1999	9	247
June 2000	4	260
June 2001	2	237

Crook County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	5,887
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	1,674
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	28.4%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	745
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	18%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	16.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	12.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	12.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	1,176
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	26.9%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	15.8%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	12

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Crook County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	89	70	73	68	69	70	72	50	62	59
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	77.5%	77.1%	80.8%	77.9%	88.4%	82.9%	88.1%	82.0%	90.3%	89.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	9.0%	4.3%	9.6%	2.9%	1.4%	7.1%	2.8%	6.0%	6.5%	6.8%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	2	1	0	2	1	5	1	4	2	1
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	17	8	0	18	7	38	7	27	13	7
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	30.3%	34.3%	26.0%	16.2%	23.2%	21.4%	12.5%	20.0%	17.7%	17.7%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	7	9	7	10	16	11	9	11	15	7
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	7.9%	12.9%	9.6%	14.7%	23.2%	15.7%	12.5%	22.0%	24.2%	11.9%
Infant Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	23	30	30	24	46	31	52	34	31	57
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	5
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	35	35	19	36	23	30	23	25	24	21

Source: 2000 Census

Crook County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	100	61	-39%	26	35	59	0	1	0	1	0	0%
1	76	65	-14%	34	31	61	0	2	0	2	0	0%
2	87	53	-39%	30	23	52	0	1	0	0	0	0%
3	83	58	-30%	23	35	56	0	0	0	2	2	4%
4	100	69	-31%	36	33	62	0	1	1	5	5	7%
5	85	67	-21%	32	35	64	0	2	0	1	1	2%
6	102	78	-24%	42	36	73	0	2	0	3	3	4%
7	107	76	-29%	46	30	76	0	0	0	0	0	0%
8	108	89	-18%	45	44	82	0	2	1	4	5	6%
9	111	83	-25%	44	39	83	0	0	0	0	1	1%
10	110	85	-23%	50	35	81	1	0	0	3	0	0%
11	102	99	-3%	59	40	94	0	3	0	2	2	2%
12	108	91	-16%	44	47	90	0	1	0	0	0	0%
13	100	119	19%	56	63	118	0	0	0	1	2	2%
14	90	111	23%	56	55	110	0	1	0	0	1	1%
15	92	126	37%	55	71	120	0	5	0	1	0	0%
16	84	114	36%	58	56	113	0	1	0	0	1	1%
17	72	137	90%	71	66	135	0	0	0	2	2	2%
18	67	93	39%	50	43	93	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Total	1,784	1,674	-6%	857	817	1,622	1	22	2	27	57	3%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	12	56
June 1997	3	45
June 1998	1	47
June 1999	5	33
June 2000	4	37
June 2001	3	26

Fremont County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	35,804
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	10,424
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	29.1%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	4,367
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	30%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	25.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	24.6%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	25.8%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	6,739
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	40.6%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	15.3%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	194

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Fremont County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	581	518	531	507	473	461	480	487	505	481
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	72.8%	72.2%	75.9%	78.5%	78.9%	74.4%	75.7%	70.2%	74.9%	76.5%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.7%	6.2%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	7.2%	9.3%	9.8%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	29	27	22	32	29	31	33	37	32	38
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	39	35	28	29	33	34	35	38	33	39
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	28.4%	30.3%	29.4%	25.4%	24.1%	23.2%	25.9%	22.2%	30.9%	23.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	171	151	180	186	183	175	191	196	220	218
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	29.4%	29.2%	33.9%	36.7%	38.7%	38.0%	41.5%	40.2%	43.6%	15.3%
Infant Deaths	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	5	9	2
Child Deaths	2	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	3
Teen Violent Deaths	5	8	4	0	3	3	10	3	6	3
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	7	1	0	1	1	7	1	5	0
Teen Suicides	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	398	467	597	568	652	791	751	786	664	698
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	1	5	9	5	7	3	2	6	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	238	224	233	206	219	182	279	182	183	201

Source: 2000 Census

Fremont County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	532	474	-11%	246	228	284	0	172	1	17	39	8%
1	506	495	-2%	264	231	285	0	182	0	28	46	9%
2	521	466	-11%	220	246	291	0	135	1	39	40	9%
3	556	448	-19%	232	216	283	0	141	1	23	31	7%
4	599	460	-23%	235	225	279	0	158	1	22	29	6%
5	630	467	-26%	241	226	291	2	147	0	27	31	7%
6	628	514	-18%	243	271	3[illegible]	1	156	2	20	25	5%
7	646	501	-22%	256	245	321	0	166	1	13	25	5%
8	625	547	-12%	297	250	340	1	170	1	35	41	7%
9	684	580	-15%	305	275	381	1	177	2	19	37	6%
10	671	511	-24%	261	250	336	1	146	1	27	40	8%
11	624	602	-4%	307	295	375	0	191	4	32	37	6%
12	599	561	-6%	301	260	370	0	157	2	32	40	7%
13	592	629	6%	323	306	423	0	173	1	32	36	6%
14	533	680	28%	355	325	482	0	161	1	36	40	6%
15	541	618	14%	301	317	437	1	149	0	31	37	6%
16	537	636	18%	357	279	457	1	150	0	28	35	6%
17	538	638	19%	311	327	465	1	152	0	20	27	4%
18	432	597	38%	296	301	424	1	145	2	25	26	4%
Total	10,994	10,424	-5%	5,351	5,073	6,859	10	3,028	21	506	662	6%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	805	1,530
June 1997	589	1,299
June 1998	455	1,276
June 1999	457	1,007
June 2000	378	902
June 2001	366	1,118

Goshen County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000: 12,538
Number of Children Under 19, 2000: 3,262
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000: 26.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000: 1,448
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000: 24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990: 26.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993: 24.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995: 26.8%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001 2,029
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001 .... 39.6%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001 .... 14.5%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000 28

Sources of Data

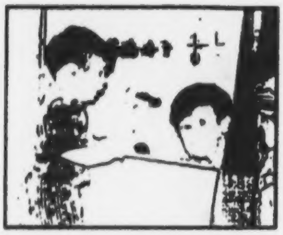
2000 Census

Goshen County Indicator

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	161	155	143	161	124	142	148	155	154	135
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	75.8%	86.5%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	73.9%	77.7%	77.4%	75.3%	87.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.5%	6.5%	2.1%	8.1%	5.6%	10.6%	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%	3.0%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	7	14	6	9	13	9	4	3	8	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	23	46	19	28	39.	26	11	8	23	20
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	18.6%	20.0%	16.1%	24.8%	18.5%	16.9%	19.6%	14.8%	17.5%	18.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	33	39	35	43	48	38	36	37	41	33
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	20.5%	25.2%	24.5%	26.7%	38.7%	26.8%	24.3%	23.9%	26.6%	24.4%
Infant Deaths	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
Child Deaths	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Teen Suicides	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	128	204	187	193	185	246	231	228	215	159
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	67	89	87	89	61	91	57	88	70	37

Source: 2000 Census

Goshen County



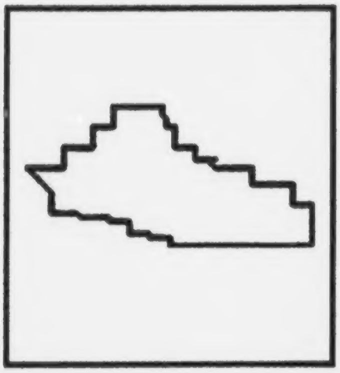
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	178	145	-19%	80	65	126	0	3	0	16	24	17%
1	155	146	-6%	76	70	129	1	2	0	14	18	12%
2	161	139	-14%	75	64	120	1	1	0	17	34	24%
3	179	148	-17%	69	79	137	0	1	0	10	15	10%
4	179	149	-17%	78	71	130	0	0	1	18	27	18%
5	199	120	-40%	67	53	104	0	3	0	13	18	15%
6	206	180	-13%	98	82	158	0	5	0	17	26	14%
7	193	127	-34%	72	55	112	0	2	0	13	32	25%
8	196	186	-5%	93	93	169	0	3	1	13	30	16%
9	234	184	-21%	108	76	164	0	3	0	17	29	16%
10	214	193	-10%	92	101	180	2	0	0	11	19	10%
11	187	176	-6%	94	82	156	2	3	0	15	24	14%
12	201	186	-7%	98	88	164	0	4	2	16	26	14%
13	207	185	-11%	95	90	168	1	3	0	13	29	16%
14	203	190	-6%	106	84	175	0	4	2	9	15	8%
15	209	205	-2%	99	106	196	0	2	0	7	20	10%
16	207	190	-8%	107	83	174	1	1	1	13	22	12%
17	193	185	-4%	98	87	174	1	2	0	8	21	11%
18	185	228	23%	107	121	215	0	1	1	11	22	10%
Total	3,686	3,262	-12%	1,712	1,550	2,951	9	43	8	251	451	14%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	166	494
June 1997	73	406
June 1998	32	400
June 1999	31	369
June 2000	17	370
June 2001	20	392

Hot Springs County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	4,882
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	1,152
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	23.6%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	537
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	25%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	10.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	15.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	763
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	29.1%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	13.0%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	28

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Hot Springs County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	48	45	57	42	42	47	36	44	51	48
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	60.4%	86.7%	89.5%	88.1%	73.8%	95.7%	91.7%	79.5%	86.3%	93.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	14.6%	6.7%	5.3%	16.7%	9.5%	8.5%	2.8%	4.5%	3.9%	10.4%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	3	4	1	2	5	3	4	2	2	1
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	30	41	10	20	46	28	36	17	18	9
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	31.3%	17.8%	22.8%	21.4%	28.6%	17.0%	16.7%	29.5%	23.5%	16.8%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	15	12	8	6	12	18	10	12	16	8
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	31.3%	26.7%	14.0%	14.3%	28.6%	38.3%	27.8%	27.3%	31.4%	16.7%
Infant Deaths	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Child Deaths	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	88	105	95	68	58	89	97	96	82	103
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	36	24	39	28	28	34	30	31	38	24

Source: 2000 Census

Hot Springs County

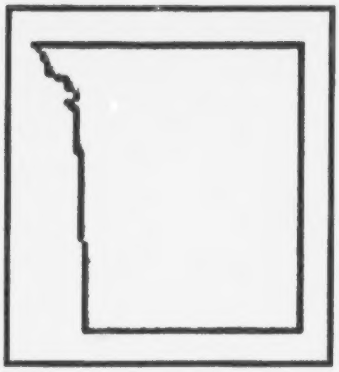
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	57	48	-16%	24	24	47	0	1	0	0	1	2%
1	36	58	61%	27	31	53	2	2	0	1	2	3%
2	52	44	-15%	16	28	34	3	4	1	2	1	2%
3	53	37	-30%	18	19	35	0	0	0	2	1	3%
4	55	48	-13%	20	28	44	1	0	0	3	2	4%
5	73	38	-48%	18	20	35	0	1	0	2	4	11%
6	71	46	-35%	25	21	44	0	0	0	2	0	0%
7	61	57	-7%	32	25	55	1	1	0	0	5	9%
8	72	51	-29%	29	22	48	0	0	0	3	1	2%
9	86	71	-17%	37	34	66	0	2	0	3	3	4%
10	85	61	-28%	24	37	58	0	0	0	3	1	2%
11	75	67	-11%	33	34	63	0	3	0	1	3	4%
12	82	69	-16%	40	29	63	0	2	1	3	3	4%
13	84	70	-17%	34	36	65	0	2	0	3	3	4%
14	87	84	-3%	51	33	80	1	1	0	2	4	5%
15	75	74	-1%	43	31	70	0	4	0	0	3	4%
16	76	83	9%	40	43	80	0	2	0	1	1	1%
17	80	70	-13%	36	34	69	0	0	0	1	4	6%
18	59	76	29%	40	36	70	0	2	1	3	4	5%
Total	1,319	1,152	-13%	587	565	1,079	8	27	3	35	46	4%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	31	113
June 1997	9	98
June 1998	4	86
June 1999	1	88
June 2000	1	78
June 2001	5	130

Johnson County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	7,075
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	1,812
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	25.6%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	850
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	25%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	14.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	16.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.5%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	1,307
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	21.7%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	13.8%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	8

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Johnson County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	86	68	69	65	85	80	73	75	53	64
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	77.9%	83.8%	85.5%	92.3%	84.7%	83.8%	89.0%	88.0%	88.8%	84.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.8%	1.5%	4.3%	4.6%	10.6%	3.8%	8.2%	8.0%	3.8%	9.4%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	4
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	20	13	6	6	12	11	16	5	0	22
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.9%	22.1%	18.8%	26.2%	20.0%	22.5%	24.7%	8.0%	20.8%	23.4%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	11	9	13	19	23	20	19	17	11	17
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	12.8	13.2	18.8	29.2	27.1	25.0	26.0	22.7	20.8	26.6
Infant Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	57	47	28	39	29	16	26	45	62	38
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	32	35	52	39	32	43	36	29	25	36

Source: 2000 Census

Johnson County

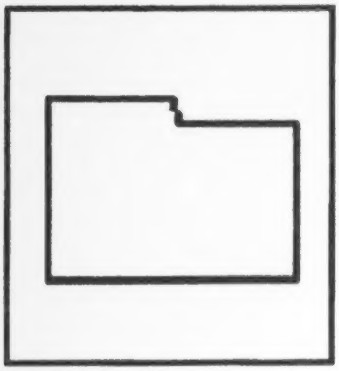
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	80	65	-19%	29	36	62	0	1	0	2	2	3%
1	86	80	-7%	42	38	74	0	0	0	6	9	11%
2	76	66	-13%	30	36	63	0	0	0	3	4	6%
3	73	81	11%	41	40	78	0	0	0	3	3	4%
4	85	74	-13%	41	33	73	0	0	1	0	3	4%
5	89	84	-6%	37	47	80	0	1	0	3	5	6%
6	89	88	-1%	47	41	80	0	1	0	7	4	5%
7	92	98	7%	47	51	88	0	3	0	7	10	10%
8	94	97	3%	51	46	91	1	2	1	2	3	3%
9	103	101	-2%	54	47	93	0	2	0	6	3	3%
10	111	107	-4%	57	50	104	0	2	0	1	3	3%
11	106	101	-5%	53	48	98	0	0	0	3	1	1%
12	92	95	3%	46	49	94	0	1	0	0	4	4%
13	91	91	0%	46	45	88	0	1	0	2	3	3%
14	96	118	23%	70	48	110	0	2	0	6	3	3%
15	92	110	20%	59	51	108	0	0	1	1	4	4%
16	109	112	3%	57	55	111	0	0	0	1	3	3%
17	85	144	69%	66	78	138	0	0	0	6	3	2%
18	78	100	28%	53	47	96	0	1	0	3	2	2%
Total	1,727	1,812	98%	926	886	1,729	1	17	3	62	72	4%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	41	133
June 1997	13	113
June 1998	6	106
June 1999	6	111
June 2000	4	95
June 2001	5	106

Laramie County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	81,607
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	22,135
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	27.1%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	10,594
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	10.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	15.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.8%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	14,197
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	28.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	11.4%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	125

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Laramie County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	1,205	1,222	1,297	1,218	1,194	1,134	1,161	1,177	1,111	1,106
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	76.3%	76.4%	71.0%	75.9%	77.4%	80.0%	74.0%	80.1%	79.0%	81.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	10.9%	7.3%	10.9%	11.8%	9.3%	9.6%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	61	43	49	50	43	50	53	53	50	37
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	40	28	30	29	24	27	28	28	27	20
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	22.6%	21.6%	23.8%	19.6%	17.7%	15.2%	16.0%	18.1%	18.5%	16.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	258	310	336	314	320	277	299	307	302	295
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	21.4%	25.4%	25.9%	25.8%	26.8%	24.4%	25.8%	26.1%	27.2%	26.7%
Infant Deaths	12	12	8	10	9	8	6	7	9	8
Child Deaths	4	10	2	2	2	3	5	0	5	2
Teen Violent Deaths	8	7	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	2
Teen Suicides	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	690	788	859	1,227	1,432	1,597	1,677	1,797	1,579	1,612
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	5	7	10	8	14	21	7	7	8
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	599	598	552	489	600	610	597	499	531	441

Source: 2000 Census

Laramie County

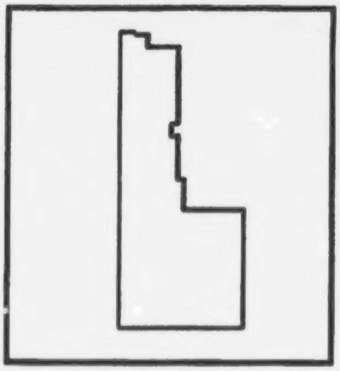
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	1,281	1,078	-16%	590	488	885	35	4	5	149	196	18%
1	1,163	1,100	-5%	557	543	890	34	9	12	155	192	17%
2	1,153	1,075	-7%	529	546	875	24	11	10	155	211	20%
3	1,185	1,078	-9%	551	527	911	24	11	8	124	171	16%
4	1,162	1,053	-9%	531	522	888	29	10	12	134	187	18%
5	1,203	1,133	-6%	549	584	950	38	8	7	130	167	15%
6	1,139	1,145	1%	610	535	983	29	14	8	111	179	16%
7	1,167	1,251	7%	636	615	1,064	33	10	15	129	193	15%
8	1,124	1,196	6%	595	601	1,020	45	10	13	108	174	15%
9	1,191	1,201	1%	611	590	1,032	32	13	6	118	187	16%
10	1,217	1,210	-1%	625	585	1,039	36	10	4	121	177	15%
11	1,102	1,198	9%	628	570	1,031	45	12	6	104	175	15%
12	1,058	1,190	12%	598	592	1,025	35	11	16	103	173	15%
13	1,073	1,215	13%	604	611	1,062	24	9	10	110	163	13%
14	1,011	1,244	23%	625	619	1,070	32	15	6	121	175	14%
15	1,070	1,259	18%	615	644	1,093	37	6	11	112	153	12%
16	1,023	1,233	21%	621	612	1,070	28	14	10	111	176	14%
17	1,060	1,164	10%	614	550	1,007	30	7	11	109	154	13%
18	1,009	1,112	10%	624	488	968	35	13	10	86	151	14%
Total	21,391	22,135	3%	11,313	10,822	18,843	625	197	180	2,290	3,354	15%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	764	2,386
June 1997	332	1,775
June 1998	200	1,749
June 1999	148	1,615
June 2000	106	1,679
June 2001	111	1,763

Lincoln County



Sources of Data

2000 Census

Demographics

Total Population, 2000: 14,573
Number of Children Under 19, 2000: 4,771
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000: 32.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000: 1,924
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000: 14%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990: 11.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993: 10.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995: 11.7%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001 3,201
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001 .... 24.2%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001 .... 9.7%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000 41

Lincoln County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	253	202	190	183	184	188	198	184	174	189
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	76.7%	80.2%	81.1%	85.8%	88.3%	85.6%	85.4%	88.6%	85.6%	83.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.5%	5.9%	3.2%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	9.5%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	8	9	10	6	9	6	4	9	8	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	22	24	25	15	20	13	8	19	17	16
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	22.5%	18.3%	18.9%	15.8%	20.7%	14.4%	11.6%	10.9%	14.4%	14.8%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	20	21	23	18	34	27	25	22	31	28
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	7.9%	10.4%	12.1%	9.8%	18.5%	14.4%	12.6%	12.0%	17.8%	14.8%
Infant Deaths	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	2
Teen Violent Deaths	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Teen Suicides	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	86	51	46	45	42	37	55	61	36	86
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	80	106	77	92	58	79	83	78	61	91

Source: 2000 Census

Lincoln County

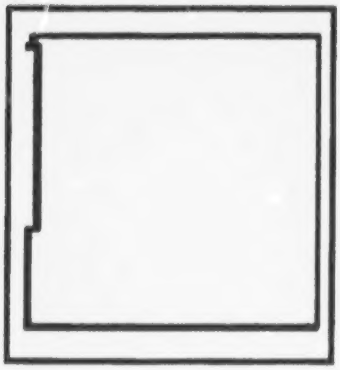
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	214	206	-4%	107	99	196	0	1	0	9	11	5%
1	228	205	-10%	97	108	192	0	1	2	10	8	4%
2	239	195	-18%	95	100	182	1	4	1	7	9	5%
3	244	188	-23%	80	108	179	0	0	2	7	7	4%
4	239	194	-19%	114	80	189	0	2	0	3	3	2%
5	263	202	-23%	95	107	195	0	2	0	5	2	1%
6	266	237	-11%	117	120	228	0	2	1	6	9	4%
7	306	234	-24%	125	109	226	0	1	0	7	10	4%
8	305	246	-19%	142	104	236	1	2	0	7	6	2%
9	314	277	-12%	161	116	270	0	0	0	7	4	1%
10	318	228	-28%	111	117	213	1	2	0	12	8	4%
11	324	286	-12%	140	146	274	1	4	0	7	8	3%
12	279	276	-1%	132	144	260	2	1	0	13	7	3%
13	290	298	3%	143	155	291	0	0	0	7	10	3%
14	266	284	7%	146	138	276	0	0	0	8	8	3%
15	271	309	14%	150	159	303	0	0	0	6	8	3%
16	264	302	14%	153	149	294	0	1	1	6	7	2%
17	233	335	44%	185	150	328	1	1	0	5	5	1%
18	167	269	61%	149	120	259	1	1	1	7	11	4%
Total	5,030	4,771	-5%	2,442	2,329	4,591	8	25	8	139	141	3%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	80	204
June 1997	19	157
June 1998	14	134
June 1999	5	146
June 2000	4	145
June 2001	3	141

Natrona County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000: 66,533
Number of Children Under 19, 2000: 18,416
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000: 27.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000: 8,644
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000: 31%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990: 15.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993: 18.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995: 18.4%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001 12,038
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001 .... 31.8%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001 .... 14.0%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000 413

Sources of Data

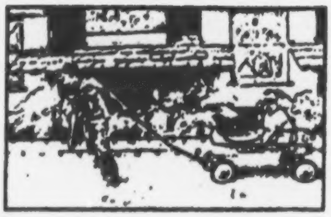
2000 Census

Natrona County indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	932	965	960	871	960	898	867	848	833	846
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	85.0%	84.9%	84.3%	84.6%	82.8%	85.0%	86.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	6.9%	8.1%	8.6%	6.6%	8.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%	8.9%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	43	35	47	49	59	42	58	47	43	46
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27	29
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	29.4%	30.6%	31.3%	28.3%	28.5%	28.4%	28.6%	28.6%	29.4%	27.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	214	266	291	273	352	306	296	300	293	320
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	23.0%	27.7%	30.6%	31.3%	37.1%	34.0%	33.3%	35.5%	35.2%	37.8%
Infant Deaths	10	7	12	9	3	9	1	6	2	7
Child Deaths	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	3	2	6
Teen Violent Deaths	4	3	2	4	1	2	5	3	2	8
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	5
Teen Suicides	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	1,145	1,184	1,009	1,002	1,145	1,043	935	1,200	1,781	1,602
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	21	18	10	21	16	3	6	5	6	18
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	562	576	537	581	628	586	491	497	432	433

Source: 2000 Census

Natrona County



Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	1,008	808	-20%	390	418	724	10	9	4	61	81	10%
1	916	897	-2%	490	407	818	9	10	5	55	85	9%
2	891	825	-7%	431	394	734	11	13	4	63	85	10%
3	952	888	-7%	462	426	805	11	13	3	56	64	7%
4	1,021	884	-13%	445	439	797	8	8	5	66	80	9%
5	1,053	894	-15%	440	454	818	9	11	1	55	78	9%
6	1,023	927	-9%	476	451	852	9	11	3	52	68	7%
7	1,115	898	-19%	472	426	825	10	7	4	52	58	6%
8	1,071	957	-11%	495	462	892	6	13	0	46	74	8%
9	1,088	955	-12%	477	478	882	8	18	2	45	56	6%
10	1,157	1,068	-8%	542	526	987	17	14	3	47	70	7%
11	1,059	970	-8%	496	474	900	11	12	3	44	66	7%
12	972	1,001	3%	547	454	915	12	15	5	54	59	6%
13	953	1,023	7%	536	487	940	11	13	5	54	81	8%
14	896	1,035	16%	515	520	952	7	20	4	52	87	6%
15	950	1,130	19%	595	535	1,049	11	15	8	47	66	6%
16	864	1,032	19%	537	495	970	5	8	3	46	58	6%
17	910	1,108	22%	543	565	1,032	8	9	4	55	79	7%
18	855	1,116	31%	561	555	1,026	19	13	8	50	70	6%
Total	18,754	18,416	-2%	9,450	8,966	16,918	192	232	74	1,000	1,345	7%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	824	2,181
June 1997	413	1,818
June 1998	187	1,573
June 1999	160	1,511
June 2000	138	1,426
June 2001	126	1,510

Niobrara County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	2,407
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	577
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	24.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	274
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	22%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	26.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	20.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	23.7%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	428
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	27.1%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	14.7%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	6

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Niobrara County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	24	25	29	25	34	23	36	26	25	25
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.3%	80.0%	69.0%	76.0%	91.2%	87.0%	86.1%	92.3%	84.0%	88.0%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	12.5%	8.0%	3.4%	8.0%	5.9%	4.3%	16.7%	7.7%	4.0%	4.0%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27	29
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	29.2%	40.0%	24.1%	36.0%	26.5%	21.7%	19.4%	26.9%	16.0%	36.0%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	4	6	7	5	7	2	6	10	9	10
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	16.7%	24.0%	24.1%	20.0%	20.6%	8.7%	16.7%	38.5%	36.0%	40.0%
Infant Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	0	7	6	9	0	9	10	0	2	35
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	2	5	29	18	13	12	16	4	11	9

Source: 2000 Census

Niobrara County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	36	14	-61%	8	6	14	0	2	0	1	0	0%
1	23	22	-4%	16	6	21	0	1	0	3	0	0%
2	31	23	-26%	8	15	22	0	6	0	1	0	0%
3	30	34	13%	18	16	34	0	1	0	0	1	3%
4	27	22	-19%	10	12	22	0	1	0	1	0	0%
5	33	20	-39%	14	6	19	0	1	0	3	1	5%
6	32	22	-31%	8	14	21	0	2	0	1	1	5%
7	40	37	-8%	24	13	37	0	1	0	4	1	3%
8	39	29	-26%	13	16	29	0	1	0	2	0	0%
9	33	34	3%	22	12	33	0	1	0	2	2	6%
10	32	35	9%	22	13	33	0	2	0	4	2	6%
11	36	35	-3%	18	17	34	0	2	0	2	2	6%
12	32	32	0%	18	14	32	0	3	0	5	0	0%
13	38	36	-5%	20	16	36	0	1	0	6	0	0%
14	37	35	-5%	20	15	34	0	1	0	5	1	3%
15	37	40	8%	21	19	39	0	1	0	4	0	0%
16	37	35	-5%	13	22	34	0	3	1	2	1	3%
17	37	39	5%	25	14	39	0	2	0	5	1	3%
18	24	33	38%	18	15	33	0	3	0	3	2	6%
Total	634	577	-9%	316	261	566	0	35	1	54	15	3%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	24	99
June 1997	7	90
June 1998	6	80
June 1999	2	85
June 2000	2	73
June 2001	0	80

Park County

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	25,786
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	6,752
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	26.2%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	3,100
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	22%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	10.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	15.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.5%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	4,293
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	24.2%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	9.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	82

Park County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	329	306	297	293	270	281	277	310	309	280
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	88.8%	80.2%	88.2%	84.3%	84.4%	86.1%	84.5%	83.9%	79.3%	82.3%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.5%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	7.0%	2.8%	6.7%	9.4%	10.0%	11.2%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	10	14	9	9	9	8	11	8	3	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	20	27	17	16	16	13	17	9	6	11
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	19.1%	21.1%	14.8%	19.5%	22.2%	12.8%	18.4%	14.8%	20.4%	16.6%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	58	61	48	52	65	49	62	67	77	67
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	17.6%	19.8%	15.8%	18.1%	24.1%	17.4%	22.4%	21.6%	24.9%	25.8%
Infant Deaths	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	2
Child Deaths	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4
Teen Violent Deaths	0	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	4	6
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4
Teen Suicides	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	125	204	190	157	291	367	442	484	379	354
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	10	7	5
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	152	186	149	87	127	120	106	107	136	142

Source: 2000 Census

Park County

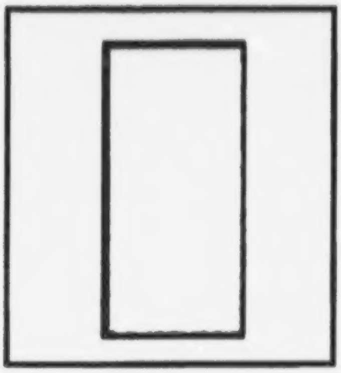
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	325	271	-17%	153	118	256	0	0	1	5	17	6%
1	340	269	-21%	123	146	255	0	0	2	5	14	5%
2	324	309	-5%	151	158	284	0	0	1	9	22	7%
3	350	290	-17%	155	135	276	1	0	1	8	20	7%
4	374	287	-23%	139	148	271	0	0	4	3	21	7%
5	388	274	-29%	131	143	258	0	0	0	10	19	7%
6	387	287	-26%	145	142	276	1	0	0	3	20	7%
7	395	315	-20%	153	162	297	1	0	2	6	19	6%
8	388	353	-9%	170	183	329	1	0	0	12	19	5%
9	390	361	-7%	188	173	348	0	0	1	7	18	5%
10	396	352	-11%	198	154	335	1	1	2	7	18	5%
11	388	374	-4%	208	166	360	0	0	1	7	16	4%
12	382	401	5%	200	201	377	0	0	4	9	20	5%
13	348	417	20%	198	219	395	2	0	1	9	17	4%
14	347	402	16%	199	203	384	1	0	3	4	21	5%
15	340	469	38%	221	248	452	2	0	4	2	22	5%
16	345	413	20%	208	205	391	0	0	3	13	18	4%
17	333	458	38%	226	232	440	0	0	4	2	24	5%
18	368	450	22%	235	215	431	0	0	4	7	19	4%
Total	6,908	6,752	-2%	3,401	3,351	6,413	10	1	38	128	364	5%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	187	719
June 1997	77	658
June 1998	44	619
June 1999	30	392
June 2000	25	388
June 2001	29	381

Platte County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	8,807
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	2,372
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	26.9%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	1,089
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	21%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	20.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	17.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	18.9%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	1,627
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	31.2%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	14.0%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	34

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Platte County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	93	95	91	84	93	84	86	97	94	99
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	81.7%	81.1%	83.5%	75.0%	74.2%	84.3%	73.3%	78.4%	77.7%	74.7%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.5%	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	14.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%	5.3%	8.1%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	2	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	3	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	10	10	15	15	9	27	21	17	13	30
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.5%	20.0%	16.5%	16.7%	23.7%	16.7%	15.1%	19.6%	29.6%	21.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	15	13	20	16	22	16	21	16	19	26
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	16.1%	13.7%	22.0%	19.0%	23.7%	19.0%	24.4%	16.5%	20.2%	26.3%
Infant Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Child Deaths	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	2	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	42	46	38	36	29	32	21	24	27	62
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	65	56	53	62	49	65	45	44	69	64

Source: 2000 Census

Platte County

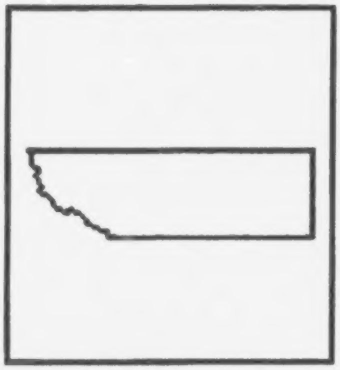
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	114	99	-13%	59	40	96	0	1	0	8	7	7%
1	111	95	-14%	43	52	90	0	1	0	8	9	9%
2	113	79	-30%	45	34	76	0	0	1	11	7	9%
3	111	93	-16%	38	55	86	0	1	1	8	8	9%
4	141	86	-38%	43	45	84	0	0	0	11	11	13%
5	142	121	-15%	55	66	111	1	0	0	12	8	7%
6	132	99	-25%	48	51	96	0	2	0	6	8	8%
7	127	128	1%	65	63	121	0	0	0	11	19	15%
8	145	126	-13%	69	57	121	0	0	0	13	5	4%
9	127	117	-8%	64	53	111	2	0	1	8	8	7%
10	142	154	8%	81	73	148	0	0	1	7	14	9%
11	152	129	-15%	73	56	123	2	1	1	5	12	9%
12	133	145	9%	66	79	135	1	0	0	12	13	9%
13	129	145	12%	66	79	138	0	0	0	10	13	9%
14	129	133	3%	72	61	127	0	0	0	11	7	5%
15	141	162	15%	83	79	153	3	0	0	11	16	10%
16	128	160	25%	70	90	152	1	0	1	7	9	6%
17	126	160	27%	77	83	150	0	2	0	13	9	6%
18	100	139	39%	75	64	131	0	2	1	7	14	10%
Total	2,443	2,372	-3%	1,192	1,180	2,249	10	10	7	179	197	8%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	61	218
June 1997	18	174
June 1998	13	167
June 1999	13	165
June 2000	14	173
June 2001	10	192

Sheridan County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000: 26,560
Number of Children Under 19, 2000: 6,813
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000: 25.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000: 3,169
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000: 27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990: 11.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993: 14.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995: 16.0%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001 4,259
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001 .... 30.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001 .... 12.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000 70

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Sheridan County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	285	249	323	281	276	268	278	285	281	275
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.5%	81.9%	85.8%	84.3%	89.5%	86.0%	88.0%	90.5%	84.7%	89.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	7.1%	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.7%	5.8%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	9	6	17	10	12	10	11	17	3	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	17	11	31	18	20	16	17	26	5	11
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.1%	23.3%	23.5%	28.5%	19.9%	21.6%	19.9%	20.7%	22.2%	25.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	56	73	79	75	70	72	75	84	77	78
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	19.6%	29.3%	24.5%	26.7%	25.4%	27.8%	27.2%	29.5%	29.5%	28.4%
Infant Deaths	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	2
Child Deaths	3	1	3	1	1	0	4	1	4	2
Teen Violent Deaths	2	0	3	6	4	3	1	0	1	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	250	291	316	367	405	343	355	503	437	332
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	1	1	5	8	4	10	6	2	3
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	204	204	169	141	124	175	128	122	152	121

Source: 2000 Census

Sheridan County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	274	298	9%	148	150	276	1	5	1	15	17	6%
1	286	257	-10%	125	132	235	0	4	0	18	18	7%
2	274	289	5%	138	151	274	1	1	0	13	11	4%
3	288	301	5%	153	148	286	1	1	0	11	17	6%
4	326	262	-20%	130	132	248	0	6	1	7	11	4%
5	357	286	-20%	158	128	271	1	5	2	7	9	3%
6	364	328	-10%	176	152	307	0	9	0	12	16	5%
7	382	366	-4%	188	178	352	1	4	1	8	16	4%
8	366	324	-11%	162	162	300	1	9	2	12	16	5%
9	381	338	-11%	171	167	316	1	4	2	15	11	3%
10	426	361	-15%	199	162	342	1	4	1	13	10	3%
11	375	359	-4%	191	168	347	0	6	1	5	11	3%
12	385	386	0%	178	208	365	1	6	0	14	17	4%
13	367	382	4%	175	207	360	1	7	0	14	13	3%
14	384	429	12%	224	205	391	0	12	6	20	12	3%
15	379	495	31%	253	242	460	1	11	2	21	25	5%
16	341	477	40%	231	246	444	2	9	2	20	20	4%
17	387	474	22%	241	233	450	1	4	3	16	19	4%
18	345	401	16%	209	192	379	2	4	1	15	12	3%
Total	6,687	6,813	38%	3,450	3,363	6,405	16	111	25	256	281	4%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	233	821
June 1997	90	676
June 1998	44	623
June 1999	42	635
June 2000	24	628
June 2001	20	561

Sublette County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	5,920
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	1,589
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	26.8%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	775
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	19%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	8.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	8.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	10.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	1,208
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	20.9%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	11.2%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	6

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Sublette County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	72	63	55	75	78	74	55	65	67	66
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.3%	84.1%	81.8%	86.7%	78.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.4%	78.9%	83.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.6%	7.9%	7.3%	12.0%	12.8%	9.5%	7.3%	6.2%	12.3%	7.7%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	0
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	10	38	18	26	32	15	15	7	14	0
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	20.8%	20.6%	36.4%	14.7%	25.6%	21.6%	20.0%	13.8%	29.8%	10.8%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	14	11	9	7	17	19	7	12	18	10
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	19.4%	17.5%	16.4%	9.3%	21.8%	25.7%	12.7%	18.5%	31.6%	15.4%
Infant Deaths	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Child Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	32	28	21	6	6	13	10	11	5	16
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	18	28	31	31	32	15	26	21	30	33

Source: 2000 Census

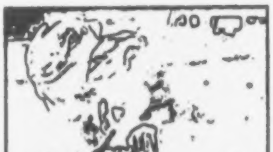
Sublette County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

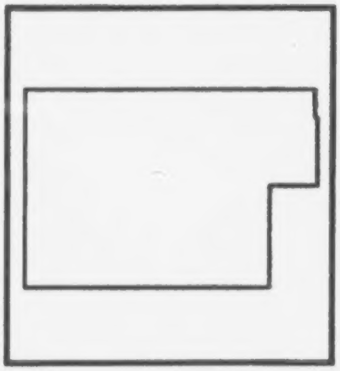
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	76	66	-13%	25	41	64	0	0	0	2	1	2%
1	74	68	-8%	41	27	64	0	1	0	3	2	3%
2	77	59	-23%	32	27	58	0	0	0	1	1	2%
3	73	78	7%	37	41	74	0	0	0	4	6	8%
4	79	77	-3%	37	40	73	0	1	1	2	2	3%
5	73	60	-18%	28	32	60	0	0	0	0	1	2%
6	62	94	52%	50	44	91	0	1	0	2	4	4%
7	84	79	-6%	37	42	77	0	0	0	2	5	6%
8	78	84	8%	43	41	83	0	1	0	0	1	1%
9	80	80	0%	44	36	77	1	1	0	1	2	3%
10	79	89	13%	49	40	84	0	2	0	3	5	6%
11	93	109	17%	54	55	105	1	2	1	0	1	1%
12	73	94	29%	51	43	92	0	0	0	2	1	1%
13	80	98	23%	50	48	92	1	0	0	5	5	5%
14	69	99	43%	46	53	95	0	0	0	4	4	4%
15	84	93	11%	52	41	89	0	0	1	3	2	2%
16	75	101	35%	56	45	98	0	0	0	3	7	7%
17	70	98	40%	46	52	97	0	0	0	1	2	2%
18	64	63	-2%	34	29	63	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1,443	1,589	10%	812	777	1,536	3	9	3	38	52	3%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	24	70
June 1997	9	66
June 1998	4	38
June 1999	8	59
June 2000	2	51
June 2001	3	51



Sweetwater County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	37,613
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	11,556
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	30.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	5,395
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	25%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	8.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	9.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	10.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	7,593
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	20.2%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	14.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	185

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Sweetwater County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	562	641	579	636	560	522	522	555	587	543
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	80.4%	72.5%	78.5%	79.6%	78.8%	79.1%	82.0%	79.6%	75.1%	78.5%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.5%	5.3%	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%	7.6%	10.4%	8.1%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	31	34	27	28	29	40	27	34	24	24
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	30	32	24	24	24	32	21	27	19	20
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.4%	26.7%	26.7%	24.2%	29.8%	26.1%	25.1%	26.1%	26.4%	28.4%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	110	155	128	172	160	153	154	158	196	174
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	19.6%	24.2%	22.2%	27.0%	28.6%	29.3%	29.5%	28.5%	33.4%	32.0%
Infant Deaths	5	6	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5
Child Deaths	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	4	0	2
Teen Violent Deaths	1	1	9	1	5	4	4	7	5	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	1	1	5	0	3	3	1	3	1	2
Teen Suicides	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	339	323	312	357	537	554	770	937	1,012	1,089
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	1	2	4	6	2	7	12	16	8	8
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	277	312	344	332	309	330	300	283	259	322

Source: 2000 Census

Sweetwater County

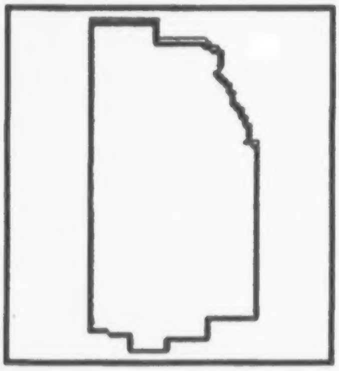
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	602	524	-13%	278	246	467	6	4	0	47	69	13%
1	614	548	-11%	282	266	482	6	11	0	49	86	16%
2	639	500	-22%	244	256	430	6	9	0	55	80	16%
3	659	513	-22%	259	254	459	4	7	1	42	64	12%
4	685	495	-28%	247	248	433	5	4	1	52	72	15%
5	718	485	-32%	250	235	437	3	5	1	39	55	11%
6	761	575	-24%	312	263	505	2	11	2	55	80	14%
7	836	559	-33%	283	276	492	6	10	3	48	62	11%
8	753	612	-19%	309	303	551	3	4	1	53	65	11%
9	910	611	-33%	306	305	542	5	9	2	53	85	14%
10	891	569	-36%	283	286	516	3	4	1	45	60	11%
11	823	601	-27%	309	292	531	4	10	2	54	68	11%
12	819	639	-22%	313	326	569	9	6	2	53	82	13%
13	808	699	-13%	355	344	638	5	6	0	50	74	11%
14	711	698	-2%	352	346	634	8	6	1	49	83	12%
15	690	702	2%	391	311	640	7	4	0	51	82	12%
16	696	745	7%	394	351	676	7	5	4	53	79	11%
17	659	794	20%	413	381	726	3	8	5	52	89	11%
18	586	687	17%	371	316	635	4	6	2	40	84	12%
Total	13,860	11,556	-17%	5,951	5,605	10,363	96	129	28	940	1419	12%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	305	714
June 1997	119	585
June 1998	57	482
June 1999	37	490
June 2000	27	455
June 2001	25	464

Teton County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	18,251
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	3,813
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	20.9%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	1,965
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	22%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	6.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	6.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	6.3%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	2,366
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	8.1%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	11.3%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	46

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Teton County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	211	194	187	162	192	173	164	187	162	190
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	89.1%	90.2%	84.5%	91.4%	92.2%	91.9%	83.5%	90.4%	88.9%	91.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	3.8%	4.1%	8.0%	6.8%	8.3%	4.0%	6.7%	7.5%	10.5%	7.9%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	0	3
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	35	17	10	15	5	13	21	20	0	12
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.8%	13.9%	13.4%	6.8%	9.9%	11.0%	7.3%	3.7%	7.4%	6.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	30	19	26	23	27	25	40	31	32	32
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	14.2%	9.8%	13.9%	14.2%	14.1%	14.5%	24.4%	16.6%	19.8%	16.8%
Infant Deaths	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Child Deaths	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Teen Suicides	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	162	287	266	276	317	183	106	97	103	62
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	4	3	2	5	0	1	6	0	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	69	69	77	73	81	61	52	55	79	79

Source: 2000 Census

Teton County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	195	208	7%	95	113	185	1	2	2	18	24	12%
1	192	177	-8%	102	75	154	1	0	1	21	30	17%
2	168	190	13%	98	92	170	0	0	1	19	23	12%
3	179	193	8%	102	91	168	0	0	1	24	29	15%
4	184	173	-6%	100	73	154	0	2	1	16	25	14%
5	162	201	24%	103	98	172	0	1	3	25	29	14%
6	152	177	16%	83	94	160	1	0	0	16	18	10%
7	164	184	12%	93	91	168	3	1	0	12	14	8%
8	158	199	26%	107	92	183	0	1	1	14	19	10%
9	159	204	28%	99	105	190	0	0	0	14	15	7%
10	155	221	43%	120	101	207	0	0	0	14	14	6%
11	132	227	72%	111	115	217	0	0	1	9	10	4%
12	134	207	54%	107	100	192	1	0	1	13	13	6%
13	152	208	37%	122	86	195	0	0	1	12	10	5%
14	138	216	57%	97	119	197	0	1	0	18	15	7%
15	116	209	80%	126	83	201	0	1	0	7	10	5%
16	120	236	97%	126	110	217	0	2	0	17	20	8%
17	119	202	70%	107	95	187	0	0	0	15	15	7%
18	99	181	83%	98	83	163	1	1	1	15	22	12%
Total	2,878	3,813	713%	1,996	1,817	3,480	8	12	14	299	333	9%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	18	107
June 1997	3	91
June 1998	2	72
June 1999	2	57
June 2000	1	52
June 2001	1	50

Uinta County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	19,742
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	7,003
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	35.5%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	3,047
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	10.6%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	11.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	12.0%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	4,719
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	26.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	15.6%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	125

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Uinta County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	361	342	338	310	312	331	338	346	325	294
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	82.5%	82.2%	79.0%	83.2%	84.0%	85.2%	83.7%	85.3%	81.5%	83.7%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	13.6%	8.5%	9.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	10.9%	13.0%	11.4%	10.2%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	18	17	20	21	23	19	16	16	19	27
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	34	30	34	34	36	28	23	23	27	39
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.7%	24.0%	23.7%	22.3%	21.2%	21.8%	25.4%	22.0%	22.8%	24.8%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	61	73	69	74	72	70	100	88	88	84
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	16.9%	21.3%	20.4%	23.9%	23.1%	21.1%	29.6%	25.4%	27.1%	28.6%
Infant Deaths	2	4	5	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
Child Deaths	3	0	4	2	0	3	5	1	2	6
Teen Violent Deaths	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	3	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	3	1	2	0	2	3	3	1	3
Teen Suicides	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	243	153	207	257	216	311	319	246	197	269
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	6	0	0	1	4	4	7	1	1	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	201	190	165	166	222	150	156	151	132	199

Source: 2000 Census

Uinta County

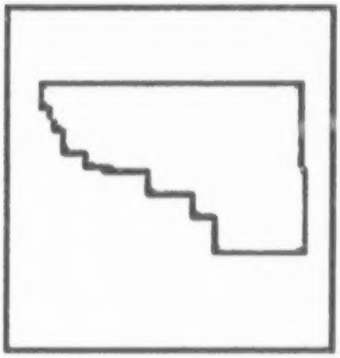
Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	365	309	-15%	175	134	281	1	1	0	26	33	11%
1	380	328	-14%	166	162	301	0	4	0	23	29	9%
2	338	314	-7%	168	146	293	0	2	0	19	26	8%
3	354	310	-12%	143	167	290	0	0	1	19	28	9%
4	381	360	-6%	193	167	325	1	1	1	32	31	9%
5	424	306	-28%	162	144	281	2	3	0	20	22	7%
6	469	345	-26%	178	167	323	0	2	1	19	27	8%
7	457	322	-30%	180	142	290	1	4	2	25	31	10%
8	454	321	-29%	162	159	304	1	1	0	15	18	6%
9	462	351	-24%	174	177	324	0	4	3	20	30	9%
10	476	403	-15%	214	189	373	2	2	1	25	21	5%
11	447	360	-19%	192	168	338	1	3	1	17	19	5%
12	429	411	-4%	205	206	385	0	4	1	21	26	6%
13	438	399	-9%	208	191	385	0	3	1	10	21	5%
14	415	426	3%	225	201	401	0	7	1	17	31	7%
15	407	425	4%	236	189	395	0	9	0	21	19	4%
16	389	469	21%	252	217	447	0	3	1	18	21	4%
17	339	446	32%	242	204	418	0	3	2	23	19	4%
18	255	398	56%	226	172	371	0	5	1	21	31	8%
Total	7,679	7,003	-9%	3,701	3,302	6,525	9	61	17	391	483	7%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	196	498
June 1997	80	426
June 1998	32	410
June 1999	18	422
June 2000	11	441
June 2001	12	446

Washakie County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000:	8,289
Number of Children Under 19, 2000:	2,381
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000:	28.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000:	1,062
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000:	21%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990:	10.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993:	13.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995:	15.2%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001	1,599
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001	31.1%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001	16.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000	43

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Washakie County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	113	131	98	113	91	96	97	103	100	102
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	84.1%	75.6%	75.5%	82.3%	82.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%	91.2%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	9.7%	7.6%	5.1%	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%	8.2%	4.9%	12.0%	5.9%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	7	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	4	6
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	37	21	23	23	14	18	13	25	17	27
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.2%	16.8%	14.3%	14.2%	14.3%	14.6%	19.6%	12.6%	13.0%	14.7%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	18	19	18	27	19	20	21	30	20	25
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	15.9%	14.5%	18.4%	23.9%	20.9%	20.8%	21.6%	29.1%	20.0%	24.5%
Infant Deaths	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1
Child Deaths	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	30	16	1	8	2	10	101	213	144	167
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	3	2	4
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	63	79	92	57	50	65	48	57	45	44

Source: 2000 Census

Washakie County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	125	92	-26%	53	39	70	0	0	2	20	28	30%
1	108	104	-4%	49	55	87	0	1	3	13	24	23%
2	119	100	-16%	42	58	81	0	2	0	17	20	20%
3	115	97	-16%	45	52	77	0	0	0	20	27	28%
4	126	95	-25%	50	45	77	0	0	0	18	21	22%
5	134	105	-22%	53	52	88	1	2	2	12	18	17%
6	133	94	-29%	46	48	75	1	0	1	17	18	19%
7	145	109	-25%	60	49	91	0	1	2	15	20	18%
8	155	135	-13%	61	74	114	0	0	0	21	29	21%
9	172	131	-24%	58	73	113	0	1	2	15	18	14%
10	161	155	-4%	76	79	138	0	0	0	17	27	17%
11	170	122	-28%	64	58	110	0	0	0	12	12	10%
12	134	133	-1%	76	57	118	0	0	1	14	15	11%
13	151	135	-11%	74	61	117	0	1	4	13	19	14%
14	146	157	8%	88	69	134	0	2	1	20	24	15%
15	174	155	-11%	86	69	131	0	0	0	24	24	15%
16	136	191	40%	116	75	166	2	2	0	21	23	12%
17	140	148	6%	76	72	128	1	0	1	18	24	16%
18	114	123	8%	67	56	105	0	1	0	17	22	18%
Total	2,658	2,381	-10%	1,240	1,141	2,020	5	13	19	324	413	17%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	58	199
June 1997	22	138
June 1998	9	128
June 1999	5	120
June 2000	4	137
June 2001	3	101

Weston County

Demographics

Total Population, 2000: 6,644
Number of Children Under 19, 2000: 1,730
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000: 26.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000: 817
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000: 20%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990: 11.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993: 11.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995: 12.1%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2000-2001 1,164
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2000-2001 .... 21.7%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2000-2001 .... 14.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 1999-2000 11

Sources of Data

2000 Census

Weston County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Births	78	74	73	56	74	87	83	64	77	60
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	85.9%	79.7%	74.0%	81.8%	90.5%	78.9%	92.8%	82.8%	79.2%	68.3%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	9.0%	5.4%	1.4%	9.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.4%	7.8%	11.7%
Babies Born to Females ages 15 to 17	3	1	5	3	4	3	5	1	6	2
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	19	6	30	18	23	17	27	5	33	11
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	20.5%	31.1%	24.7%	30.9%	23.0%	28.1%	21.7%	29.7%	28.0%	33.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	17	18	18	14	14	13	24	15	23	15
% of Babies Born to Mothers of All Ages	21.8%	24.3%	24.7%	25.5%	18.9%	22.8%	28.9%	23.4%	29.9%	25.0%
Infant Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Child Deaths	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	41	47	23	39	39	65	37	22	38	39
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	27	39	40	28	53	38	30	24	31	23

Source: 2000 Census

Weston County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

						Race						
Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	82	58	-29%	25	33	54	0	2	0	2	4	7%
1	81	79	-2%	44	35	71	1	3	0	4	4	5%
2	90	70	-22%	34	36	66	0	3	0	1	1	1%
3	87	78	-10%	40	38	75	0	1	0	2	4	5%
4	95	63	-34%	36	27	59	0	2	0	2	2	3%
5	111	55	-50%	29	26	53	0	0	0	2	2	4%
6	110	77	-30%	44	33	64	0	2	1	10	9	12%
7	127	77	-39%	30	47	75	0	0	0	1	3	4%
8	123	72	-41%	31	41	66	0	1	1	4	4	6%
9	136	76	-44%	46	30	73	0	2	0	1	5	7%
10	130	89	-32%	37	52	86	0	1	0	2	2	2%
11	126	108	-14%	60	48	100	1	1	0	6	3	3%
12	117	90	-23%	41	49	88	1	0	0	1	1	1%
13	124	121	-2%	56	65	116	0	0	0	5	1	1%
14	100	103	3%	52	51	95	0	1	0	7	2	2%
15	116	124	7%	65	59	122	0	1	0	1	3	2%
16	93	127	37%	58	69	121	0	1	0	5	0	0%
17	86	131	52%	75	56	127	1	1	0	2	2	2%
18	86	132	53%	64	68	122	0	5	0	5	1	1%
Total	2,020	1,730	-14%	867	863	1,634	4	27	2	63	53	3%

Source: 2000 Census

	Total Number of POWER Cases	Total Number of Food Stamp Cases
June 1996	41	115
June 1997	17	105
June 1998	11	109
June 1999	14	102
June 2000	8	96
June 2001	6	118

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance Partnerships

Be a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance. Through your tax deductible donation you will help us in our mission to provide education and advocacy for Wyoming children and families.

As a partner you ensure that the voices of children and families will be carried in educational, developmental and policy formats. We would like to thank you for becoming a partner by keeping you abreast of issues pertaining to children and families in Wyoming through tha following:

- An attractive Wyoming Children's Action Alliance lapel pin bearing our logo.
- A complimentary copy of both the National and State KIDS COUNT Data Books.
- Our quarterly newsletter "Leading for Children and Families."
- Wyoming KIDS COUNT Reports providing policy suggestions for filling the gaps in our knowledge of how our kids are doing.
- Future publications that share facts , ideas and updates pertaining to children and family issues in Wyoming.
- The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance will thank you in the 2002 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook.

Donantions:

_____ $30-Student Partner
_____ $50-Individual Partner
_____ $100-Mentor
_____ $500-Benefactor
_____ $1,000-Champion
_____ Other

My total contribution is $_____________

Wyoming Children's Action Allaince
2712 Thomes Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 635-2272
1-800-400-3999
Fax (307) 635-2306
www.wykids.com

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Don't forget the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

Please consider us while you are making your charitable donations. Your tax deductible gift will help us continue our work on behalf of children and families in Wyoming.

Name: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

____

Phone: ______________ Email: ______________

Send your check or money order to:

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2712 Thomes Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001

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Kid Pins for Sale

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance also sells Kid Pins. Kid Pins are handmade and no two pins are exactly alike. The make great gifts. Each Kid Pin is $13.00. To order your Kid Pin, contact the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance at (307) 635-2272 or at 1-800-400-3999.

Advocacy Information

During the legislative session you may call the voter hotline at 777-VOTE (777-8683) to obtain bill status information or leave a message for your legislators. When showing your support or opposition for a bill or issue, please have the bill number ready for the administrative support personnel. Messages will be forwarded promptly to legislators.

You can also obtain information and email your legislators from the legislative website at http://legisweb.state.wy.us. Link to timely and important information from the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance website at www.wykids.com. During the legislative session, and throughout the rest of the year, the wykids website is updated on a monthly basis to provide support and information to Wyoming's citizens concerning issues that affect the lives of children and families.

Wyoming Congressional Delegation

U.S. Senator Craig Thomas (R)
109 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6441

U.S. Senator Mike Enzi (R)
209 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3424

U.S. Representative Barbara Cubin (R)
1114 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2311

Local Contact Information for the above:
2120 Capitol Ave.
Cheyenne, WY 82001

State Elected Officials

Governor Jim Geringer
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0010
(307) 777-7434

Secretary of State Joe Meyer
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020
(307) 777-5333

State Auditor Max Maxfield
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0030

State Treasurer Cynthia Lummis
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0040

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Judy Catchpole
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0050
(307) 777-7675

How Adults can Advocate for Children

What is Advocacy?

- Speak up or write in support of a cause.
- Educate others.
- Mobilize people and groups around an issue.

Can Anyone be an Advocate?

Yes. All you have to do is be willing to challenge systems when they don't work. Most importantly, you need to be a voice for those who cannot speak for themselves—**children**.

Why Advocate for Children?

- Children do not vote. Their voices often go unheard.
- Children and youth have rights which must be honored.
- Children and youth deserve to have government programs work in their best interests.

How can I Work with Policy Makers?

Gaining the support of policy makers is an important and valuable strategy for citizens and non-profit organizations. Often, this can be done by educating them.

Letter writing is one way to inform, educate and/or influence decision-makers. Another way is **meeting with policy makers**—members of the City Council, Mayor's Office, senior government officials, etc. Finally, **phone** decision-makers to discuss upcoming issues that influence the lives of children.

Please use the information on the upcoming pages to contact those who make decisions about children and let your voice be heard. They are counting on you to keep them informed.

What You can do to Advocate for Children and Youth

- Educate your community (neighborhoods, social gatherings, faith communties, clubs or civic organizations, schools) on the importance of supporting children and youth.
- Be informed—read the paper, watch the news, attend community meetings.
- Mobilize a campaign in your community to support children and youth.
- Organize your neighbors to support your children.
- Advocate for your family—your children, neices and nephews.
- Teach others to advocate for themselves.
- Advocate for yourself.
- Make children a priority at work.
- Educated elected and appointed officials.
- Volunteer.
- Testify at public hearings.
- Become involved with a group that works with and for children.
- Write opinions and letters to the editor and send them to your local newspaper.
- Do an editorial on the radio or television.
- Vote.
- Become a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance.

Remember... Kids Come First!

Members of the Legislature

Name	District	Address	Phone
Sen. Jim Anderson (R)	SD 2	Box 1448, Glenrock, WY 82637	436-9618
Sen. Bill Barton (R)	SD 1	Box 799, Upton, WY 82730	468-2543
Sen. Tex Boggs (D)	SD 13	2520 College Dr., Rock Springs, WY 82901	382-1602
Sen. Cale Case (R)	SD 25	787 S. 4th, Lander, WY 82520	332-7623
Sen. Rich Cathcart (D)	SD 6	773 Hwy 217, Carpenter, WY 82054	634-2222
Sen. Hank Coe (R)	SD 18	32 Rd. 3 CX-5, Cody, WY 82414	527-6201
Sen. Ken Decaria (D)	SD 15	202 Broken Circle Dr., Evanston, WY 82930	789-5499
Sen. Irene Devin (R)	SD 10	3601 Gray's Gables Rd., Laramie, WY 82070	742-3901
Sen. Dick Erb (R)	SD 24	1100 S. Warren, Gillette, WY 82716	686-1309
Sen. Gerald E. Geis (R)	SD 20	600 Holly Ave., Worland, WY 82401	347-6443
Sen. Keith Goodenough (D)	SD 28	Box 1852, Casper, WY 82602	237-3114
Sen. John Hanes (R)	SD 5	848 Creighton St., Cheyenne, WY 82009	632-8785
Sen. Mark O. Harris (D)	SD 14	P.O. Box 345, Green River, WY 82935	875-6600
Sen. Bill Hawks (R)	SD 29	Box 1950, Casper, WY 82602	235-2557
Sen. Bruce A. Hinchey (R)	SD 27	4011 Kent St., Casper, WY 82609	234-5511
Sen. Rae Lynn Job (D)	SD 12	1344 Moran, Rock Springs, WY 82901	352-3400
Sen. Tom Kinnison (R)	SD 21	307 West Burkitt, Sheridan, WY 82801	672-0768
Sen. April Brimmer-Kunz (R)	SD 4	P.O. Box 285, Cheyenne, WY 82003	632-8191
Sen. Grant C. Larson (R)	SD 17	Box 3490, Jackson, WY 83001	733-2025
Sen. Mike Massie (D)	SD 9	1209 "W" Hill Rd., Laramie, WY 82072	766-2764
Sen. Curt Meier (R)	SD 3	Wycross Ranch, La Grange WY 82221	834-2344
Sen. Carroll S. Miller (R)	SD 19	2185 Beaver Creek Rd., Shell, WY 82441	765-2651
Sen. E. Jayne Mockler (D)	SD 8	P.O. Box 1857, Cheyenne, WY 82003	632-5883
Sen. Bob Peck (R)	SD 26	P.O. Box 993, Riverton, WY 82501	856-2244
Sen. Delaine Roberts (R)	SD 16	Box 5173, Etna, WY 83118	883-2135
Sen. John Schiffer (R)	SD 22	561 Sussex Rt., Kaycee, WY 82639	738-2232
Sen. Charles Scott (R)	SD 30	5805 Bates Creek Rt., Casper, WY 82604	473-2512
Sen. Kathym Sessions (D)	SD 7	930 Centennial Dr., Cheyenne, WY 82001	634-8314
Sen. Bill Vasey (D)	SD 11	1717 Lock Ness St., Rawlins, WY 82301	328-9204
Sen. Steven Youngbauer (R)	SD 23	4675 S. Douglas Hwy., Gillette, WY 82718	687-3240
Rep. Pete Anderson (R)	HD 10	P.O. Box 930, Pine Bluffs, WY 82082	245-3489
Rep. Micheal R. Baker (R)	HD 28	714 W. Sunnyside Ln., Thermopolis, WY 82443	864-3030
Rep. Christopher Boswell (D)	HD 39	709 W. 4th North, Green River, WY 82935	875-5552
Rep. Bruce Burns (R)	HD 51	Box 6027, Sheridan, WY 82801	672-6491
Rep. Pat Childers (R)	HD 50	26 Equine Dr., Cody, WY 82414	587-5145
Rep. Roy Cohee (R)	HD 35	2046 Rustic Dr., Casper, WY 82609	266-1667
Rep. Nick Deegan (D)	HD 53	510 S. Gurley Ave., Gillette, WY 82716	686-1530
Rep. Ross Diercks (D)	HD 2	Box 541, Lusk, WY 82225	334-3670
Rep. David R. Edwards (R)	HD 6	Box 18, Douglas, WY 82633	358-5857
Rep. Floyd A. Esquibel (D)	HD 44	W. 31st St., Cheyenne, WY 82001	638-6529
Rep. John L. Eyre (R)	HD 18, HC 66	Box 44, Lyman, WY 82937	787-3389
Rep. Gerald Gay (R)	HD 36	364 S. Socony Pl., Casper, WY 82609	265-5187
Rep. James C. Hageman (R)	HD 5, HC 72	Box 340, Ft. Laramie, WY 82212	837-2890
Rep. Charles Hessenthaler (R)	HD 26	904 Hwy. 14-A West, Lovell, WY 82431	548-7618
Rep. John J. Hines (R)	HD 31	714 W. Echeta Rd., Gillette, WY 82716	682-3943

Members of the Legislature

Name	District	Address	Phone
Rep. Roger W. Huckfeldt (R)	HD 4	Box 145, Torrington, WY 82240	532-5947
Rep. Jerry Iekel (R)	HD 29	425 W. Heald St., Sheridan, WY 82801	674-6407
Rep. Pete Illoway (R)	HD 42	839 Ridgeland St., Cheyenne, WY 82009	635-2973
Rep. Lorna Johnson (D)	HD 45	615 E. Clark St., Laramie, WY 82072	745-8022
Rep. Wayne Johnson (R)	HD 9	5502 Canyon Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009	635-2181
Rep. Alan C. Jones (R)	HD 25	636 Sawtooth Ct., Powell, WY 82435	754-4132
Rep. Jack Landon, Jr. (R)	HD 30	120 Paradise Park Rd., Sheridan, WY 82801	672-8431
Rep. Clarene Law (R)	HD 23	Box 575, Jackson, WY 83001	733-2535
Rep. Thomas A. Lockhart (R)	HD 57	770 E. 12th St., Casper, WY 82601	472-4116
Rep. Randall B. Luthi (R)	HD 21	3006 Stateline Rd., Freedom, WY 83120	883-7887
Rep. Mac McGraw (D)	HD 41	3526 Essex Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82001	771-2580
Rep. George McMurtrey (R)	HD 52	Box 229, Rozet, WY 82727	682-7275
Rep. Del W. McOmie (R)	HD 54	680 Cliff St., Lander, WY 82520	332-4626
Rep. Larry Meuli (R)	HD 8	P.O. Box 1302, Cheyenne, WY 82003	633-4000
Rep. Saundra Meyer (D)	HD 49	162 Fox Point Loop, Evanston, WY 82930	789-7384
Rep. David R. Miller (R)	HD 55	131 Davis Ln., Riverton, WY 82501	857-5789
Rep. Layton D. Morgan (D)	HD 12	1704 Division Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82007	634-2222
Rep. Patricia Nagel (R)	HD 56	1105 S. Durbin, Casper, WY 82601	264-1421
Rep. George "Bud" Nelson (D)	HD 48	421 Fremont Ave., Rock Springs, WY 82901	362-3869
Rep. Philip Nicholas (R)	HD 14	3801 Grays Gable Rd., Laramie, WY 82070	742-7140
Rep. Doug Osborn (R)	HD 40	77 Robinson Canyon Rd., Buffalo, WY 82834	684-9254
Rep. Fred Parady (R)	HD 17	35 1st St., Rock Springs, WY 82901	872-7110
Rep. Carolyn Paseneaux (R)	HD 38	Box 92, Casper, WY 82602	237-1476
Rep. Owen Peterson (R)	HD 19	Box 590, Mountain View, WY 82939	782-6378
Rep. Frank Philip (R)	HD 34	375 S. Hidden Valley Rd., Shoshoni, WY 83649	857-3159
Rep. Wayne Reese (D)	HD 11	716 E. 20th St., Cheyenne, WY 82001	638-6138
Rep. Ann Robinson (D)	HD 58	1923 Grass Creek Rd., Casper, WY 82604	266-6347
Rep. Tony Rose (R)	HD 15	1308 Colorado St., Rawlins, WY 82301	328-4539
Rep. Tony Ross (R)	HD 7	614 Bonanza Tr., Cheyenne, WY 82009	632-8957
Rep. Dick Sadler (D)	HD 59	2311 Lee Ln., Casper, WY 82604	237-3813
Rep. Doug Samuelson (R)	HD 43	1117 Hereford Ranch Rd, Cheyenne, WY 82007	634-3300
Rep. Jim Shivler (R)	HD 22	P.O. Box 2584, Jackson, WY 83001	733-9120
Rep. Colin Simpson (R)	HD 24	201 Rio Vista, Cody, WY 82414	527-7891
Rep. James J. Slater (R)	HD 46	1727 Rainbow Ave., Laramie, WY 82070	742-6378
Rep. Bill Stafford (R)	HD 3	467 CS Rd., Chugwater, WY 82210	422-3325
Rep. Rick Tempest (R)	HD 37	1077 Horizon, Casper, WY 82601	234-2784
Rep. Bill Thompson (D)	HD 60	340 Trail Dr., Green River, WY 82935	875-3189
Rep. Harry Tipton (R)	HD 33	745 Buena Vista, Lander, WY 82520	332-2941
Rep. Louie Tomassi (R)	HD 20	P.O. Box 549, Big Piney, WY 83113	877-4439
Rep. Jane Warren (D)	HD 13	1229 Downey, Laramie, WY 82072	745-8915
Rep. Jeff Wasserburger (R)	HD 32	1408 Three Forks Ct., Gillette, WY 82716	682-3144
Rep. Stephen Watt (R)	HD 16	845 Massachusetts Ave, Rock Springs, WY 82901	352-6807
Rep. Loren Williford (R)	HD 47	P.O. Box 103, Saratoga, WY 82331	326-5450
Rep. Jane Wostenberg (R)	HD 27	1189 Cedar Ln., Worland, WY 82401	347-3101

Notes

Notes

"Live so that when children think of fairness and integrity, they think of you."

—H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance
2712 Thomes Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001

1-800-400-3999
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